REGISTERED No. 1—1877

LIBRA… OF THE BOMBA… BRANC… OF THE … ASIATIC …

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,741.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the 1 inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PENANG" 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 17th Feb. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PACHUMBA" 872 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "PACHUMBA," 872 Tons, 104 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1877, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

To sail positively on Wednesday the 14th February.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,862 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is
1st Class to Liverpool ....Rs. 560.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay 10th February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.
1st Class to NAPLES..................Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL..................Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. A GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th Feb.
S.	CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	R. Ashdown	5th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. J. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.		
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 p. m.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead	31st March at 3 p. m.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 p. m.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and RIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
„ Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
„ Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10th MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, January 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Doncich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 21st March 1877.
S. S. ACHILLE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th April „
A Passenger Steamer do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 5th February 1877.

HOTELS.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL, 57, HORNBY ROW, ESPLANADE.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can secure at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English Home, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his exclusive management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to one and all.

The Hotel is within two minutes of the Offices of the P. and O. Company, all the Banks, 1 minute of the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 minutes of the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Public, Mercantile and other Offices in the Fort. The Tram Cars passing and repassing the Hotel doors every 5 minutes during the day and until a late hour at night; whilst for salubriousness and position, it cannot be surpassed in Bombay, being well ventilated, free from all kinds of unpleasant smells, open to the sea-breeze and affording splendid views of the Harbour, Back Bay, and other parts of the Island. There is a bath-room for each bed-room.

Wedding Breakfasts and Ball Suppers supplied on the shortest notice. Fish, Fruit, Oysters, &c., forwarded to constituents in the Mofussil with care and despatch. All orders to be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of unexceptional quality. Excellent table. Baggage taken care of.

Terms on application. Private arrangements made with Families and Permanent Residents.

BILLIARDS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—At Dharamta on 1st March 1877, an IRON TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION, with Platform, which was meant for a Ferry Boat, but did not fulfil expectations.

G. W. ELLIOT,
President District L. F. C.

Colaba Local Funds President's Office, Camp Vave, 27th January 1877.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE, a SEMIGRAND PIANOFORTE, by J. BROADWOOD, splendid tone and in first rate order. Price Rs. 400.

Also a square Piano by the same maker, also in good order, and few others.

Address P. A. LOPES, Pianist Tuner, Dabool, on the Girgaum Road, near St. Xavier's Church, facing the old English Burial Ground.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15th TO 22nd FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons, and 300 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy, Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,800.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady for two years, Rs. 300.

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 350.

A large and powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 6th February 187

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 17th FEBRUARY.
POSITIVELY
THE
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
DR. LYNN.

For this occasion a NEW and most ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME is arranged, including the

TABLE FLOATING
IN
MID AIR;

Or the Medium setting the Laws of Gravitation at defiance.

THE NOTORIOUS
"SLADE" WRITING MYSTERY.

MIND READING
AND
WONDERS OF SECOND SIGHT.
MORE STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS
in the
NEW LIGHT SEANCE.

FULL PROGRAMME HEREAFTER.
PLAN AND TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Undersigned up to 2 p.m. on the 16th February 1877, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING GRAZING FEES on the Esplanade, from 16th February 1877 to 16th February 1878.

For particulars apply to

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 12th February 1877.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from Government, No. 183 of 1877, G. D., forwarding a letter from the Government of India stating that they have no objection to the repayment of any part of the capital of the consolidated loan being deferred until the whole loan has been advanced. Meanwhile interest should be paid at 4½ per cent.

2. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 1,800 to the Market Department for the current year, to be paid from the cash balance to meet the cost of running two Railway wagons for the conveyance of offal from Bandora Slaughter Houses to Coorla.

3. Resolution of the Town Council dated 30th January 1877, recommending (1) the payment of rewards (to officers employed in the collection of Town Duties and the Police) to the amount of Rs. 188-1-7 being half the nett proceeds of 226 gallons of country spirit confiscated (on account of the evasion of payment of Town Duties and sold on the 4th November and 16th December 1876. (2.) That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised in future before passing the proceeds of such confiscations to pay rewards in similar cases according to his discretion, to the extent of one half the nett proceeds of such seizures.

4. Sanction to be asked to an additional grant of Rs. 5,850 from the cash balance to meet the cost of repairing the Municipal siding on the G. I. P. Railway at Coorla.

5. The Health Officer's Report for the Third Quarter of 1876.

6. Memorandum from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd January 1877, stating that that day before office hours the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., delivered over and Mr. A. C. Trevor received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner, do. do., dated 1st February stating that, that day before office hours, Mr. A. C. Trevor delivered over and Mr. J. H. Grant received charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner.

7. Government letter No. 274 (General Department,) dated 27th January 1877, stating, with reference to the renewed application of the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India for the continuance of the State contribution towards the cost of the Bombay Police, that the Government of India have been communicated with.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th February 1877.

By Order of the Chairman,
Lt.-Col. H. F. HANCOCK, R. E,

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Perry's Oriental Cases	17	0
Lewin's Law of Trusts, 6th Edn	21	0
Williams' Principles of Personal Property, 9th Edn	10	8
——— Real Property, 11th Edn	10	8
Mayne's Treatise on Damages, 2nd Edn	12	0
Best's Law of Evidence, 6th Edn	14	0
Smith's Law of Contract, 6th Edn	8	0
Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law	11	4
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, 8th Edn	15	12
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius, 13th Edn	20	0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 3rd Edn	11	4
Underhill's Law of Torts	3	6
Coghlan's Hindu Law Cases	4	8
Leading Cases done into English	2	0
Supplement to the Markby's Elements of Law	1	0
McNaughton's Hindu and Mahomedan Law	3	0
Indermaur's Leading Common Law Cases	3	6
Smith's Manual of Common Law, 7th Edn	7	0
„ „ of Equity, 11th Edn	6	4
Monier Williams' Indian Wisdom	10	8
Elements of Social Science	1	11
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, 2 vols	10	8
„ Information for the people, 2 vols	9	0
Lewes' History of Philosophy, 2 vols	18	0
Bain's Emotions and the will	7	8
„ Senses and the Intellect	7	8
Tain's History of English Literature, 2 vols	12	0
Maurice's Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, 2 vols	12	8
Cobden Club Essays, Second Series, 1871-72	8	8
Dr. Elze's Essays on Shakespeare	6	4
Fawcett's Essays and Lectures, Political and Social	6	0
Sedgwick's Methods of Ethics	8	0
Cairne's Political Essays	6	0
Life of Sir Henry Lawrence; by Sir H. Edwards	7	0
Prof. Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries	8	8
Grote's Aristotle of Ethics, 2 vols	16	0
Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science	6	0
Max Muller's Chips from a German Workshop, 4 vols	32	0
Hume's Essays, Moral, Political and Literary, 2 vols	16	0
„ Treatise on Human Nature, 2 vols	16	0
Leronx on the Manufacture of Worsteds and Carded Yarns	9	0
Herring's Paper and Paper Making	4	8
Brothers's Wool and Woollens	5	4
Artemus Ward's Complete Works. Illust	3	12
The Works of Rabelais. Illust	3	12
Do. Bret Harte. Illust	3	12
Do. Mark Twain, Illust	3	12
Sheridan's Complete Works	3	12
History of Clubs and Club Life. Illust	3	12
Moore's Lord Byron's Life and Letters	3	12
Greenwood's Wilds of London. Illust	3	12
Hook's Choice Numerous Works. Illust	3	12
Wright's History of Caricature and Grotesque in Art. Illust	3	12
Lord Lytton's Pausanias the Spartan	5	4
Ch. Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols	10	8
Do. American Notes, &c	5	4
Do. Great Expectations	5	4
London Labour and the London Poor, 3 vols	7	8
Extra Vol. of ditto	5	4
Boccaccio's Decameron. Illust	3	12
History of Signboards; by Larwood and Hutton	3	12
Mayhew's Criminal Prisons of London and Scenes of Prison Life	6	0
Stenhouse's Rocky Mountain Saints. Illust	8	0
Hood's Own, or Laughter from Year to Year. Illust	6	0
Cassell's Magazine, Illustrated Vols. III. and IV.	6	0
Micheset's Bird. Illust. Full Gilt	6	0
Hart's World of the Sea. Illust	6	0
Townsend's every day book of Modern Literature	2	12
Beeton's Book of Needlework. Illust	4	4
Chambers's Miscellany. 10 vols	10	0
Works of J. DeQuincey. 16 vols	40	0
Shakspeare with Notes; by Rev. A. Dyce, 9 vols	36	0
Cassells's Edn. of Shakspeare, 3 vols., with Notes	32	0

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S NOVELS.

Royal 8vo. Cloth Gilt and fully Illustrated.

	Rs.	a.
The Mysteries of London. 4 vols	14	0
The Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols	28	0
Joseph Wilmot; or, the Memoirs of a Man-Servant, 2 vols.	7	0
Mary Price; or, the Memoirs of a Servant-Maid, 2 vols.	7	0
Ellen Percy; a Tale of the Stage		
Agnes; or, Beauty and Pleasure, 2 vols	7	0
Rosa Lambert; or, the Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter	3	8
The Young Duchess; or, Memoirs of a Lady of Quality	3	8
The Rye House Piot; Conspirator's Daughter	3	8
Omar, a Tale of the War	3	0
The Bronze Statue; or, the Virgin's Kiss	3	0
Kenneth, a Romance of the Highlands	3	0
The Massacre of Glencoe. An Historical Tale	3	0
The Coral Islands; or, the Hereditary Curse	2	12
The Loves of the Harem: a tale of Constantinople	2	12
The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir	2	12
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Canonbury House; or, the Queen's Prophecy	2	4
Wagner, the Wehr-Wolf: a Romance	2	0
The Soldier's Wife	2	0
Robert Macaire; or, the French Bandit in England	1	12
The Necromancer; a Romance	2	4
May Middleton; or, the History of a Fortune	1	8
The Seamstress; or, the White Slaves of England	1	8
Mary Steuart, Queen of Scotland	1	4
Leila; or, the Star of Mingrelia	2	0
Gretna Green; or All for Love, by S. F. Reynolds. (Mrs. G. W. M. Reynolds)	3	0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

MR. E. W. DITTON will be glad to offer to the public his VIEWS and EXPLANATIONS on the SACRED UNDENIABLE TRUTHS of the Bible EVERY EVENING at half past 5 o'clock on the Esplanade, when he will be open to argument with all.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

HAVE ON SALE at their several Establishments—

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.
ALSO
A large assortment of
COURIER, HAND & MONEY BAGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

THE GLADSTONE BAG,
IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS,
is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.
Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.
Sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches.
From 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG
is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre and has a separate Tray for linen.
in. in. in. in. in. in.
27 by 15 by 12 and 24 by 15 by 12
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,
OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,
Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 36.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY.

SENSIBLE VALENTINES.

TO A LADY.	TO A GENTLEMAN.
A New Fan.	A New Hat.
A Silver Belt.	A New Stick.
A New Bonnet.	A New Scarf.
A Dozen Gloves.	A Signet Ring.
Ivory Glove Box.	A New Helmet.
A Silver Tea Pot.	A New Pugree.
A Length of Silk.	A Courier Bag.
A Silk Umbrella.	A Despatch Box.
An Oxydized Belt.	A Lounge Chair.
A Pair Paris Shoes.	A Travelling Bag.
A Silver Card Case.	A Silver Card Case.
A Silver Chatelaine.	A Silver Cigar Case.
A Set of Whitby Jet.	A Meerschaum Pipe.
A piece of Jewellery.	A Silver Napkin Ring.
A Lace Handkerchief.	A Bottle of Perfumery.
A Bottle of Perfumery.	A Set of Studs or Solitaires.
A Crystal Chatelaine Watch.	A Box of Fancy Handkerchiefs.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,
An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW FELT HATS! NEW DRESS HATS!! NEW HELMETS!!!

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed the following New Shapes specially manufactured for Indian wear.

Orders from the Mofussil receive careful attention and are despatched at the Lowest possible rates.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14	0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13	0

FELT HATS.
THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Selbourne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	7	8
The "Talbot"—Soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Burleigh"—Soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Folkestone"—stiff Black Felt—flat Crown, new shape	8	8
The "Rochdale"—stiff Black Felt—round Crown, new shape	8	8
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium height	8	8
The "Ascot"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8	8
The "Clifton"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8	8

STRAW BOATING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The "Oxford"—Chip	3	8
The "Cambridge—Plait	3	8

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

	Rs.	a.
Boy Helmets	5	0
Girls' Dolly Varden	5	0
Ladies' do. do	5	0
Gents' Shooting	6	5
White Doe Regulation	16	0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.
FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs.	a.
The Balmoral	5	0
The "Glengary"	5	0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5	0
Tweed Turbans	3	8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4	8
Sealskin Turbans	5	0

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs.	a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15	0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14	0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	8
Extra Quality, very strong	16	0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	22	0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each		
„ Silver do. do.		

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

	Rs.	a.
Gents. / Ladies. } Best quality	18	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18	0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10	8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13	8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13	8

Our NEW CATALOGUE, with faithful illustrations of the above, Post Free to any part of the East.

SEND NUMBER OF INCHES ROUND HEAD FOR SIZE OF HAT.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,016 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DeSOUZA at Khetwady.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 6 p.m.

N. R. OLIVER, } Honorary Secretaries.
C. YOUNG, }

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and DEBTORS of the abovenamed Bank, who have NOT PAID their CALLS made by the Court of Chancery in 1867 and 1871, or their DEBTS, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, of Bombay, is prepared to receive from them PROPOSALS for a COMPROMISE of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 31st day of March 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the CLAIMS for Sale by Auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Justice.—Dated this Eighth day of Dec. 1876.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1876.
2. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. H. Maxwell and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1877.

Immediately after the Annual General Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company at half past three o'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 13th February next, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined to pass the following special resolutions, viz:—

1. That the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and fix his or their remuneration.
3. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Articles 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1877.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 3, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof, and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of the Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII." respectively.

VI. To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.) C. W. L. Jackson,	(Sd.) Jno. Macfarlane,
„ A. M. Gubbay, By his Attorney, E. A. Sassoon,	„ S. Shapoorjee,
„ E. S. Gubbay.	„ Vurjeevundass Madowdass.
„ H. J Shellein,	Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
Ramjee Madowjee,	E. D. Sassoon,
Nurrotumdass Madowdass,	And 41 others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 696 of 1875.

Ruttonbai Khanbai, widow of Hussonally Tyabjee Allybhoy Hussonally Adumjee Hussonally and Mariambai, wife of Tyabjee Bhaisab respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort, and Abdool Cadur Hussunally, a minor of the age of three years by his next friend Jeewajee Khanbhoy ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hussonbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cadur Nusmoodeen and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Executors of his Will of Jafferjee Tabjee, deceased ....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. under instructions from James Thorburn, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in this suit will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the undermentioned date the following properties:—

Lot No. 1, on MONDAY, 5th March next.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baba Dhuboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer and containing by admeasurement 190 6-9 square yards (little more or less) and which said piece of land is Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2786 and 2713, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 28, and is bounded on the East by the aforesaid Baba Dhuboo Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Hemraj Walljee, and on the South by the property of Moosajee Lookmanjee.

Lot No. 2, on MONDAY, 5th March next.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing by admeasurement 285 square yards (little more or less) and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2713 and 2786, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No 65, and is bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the aforesaid Baba Dhuboo Street, on the North by the property of Kekabhoy Shaikally, and on the South by the property of Vulleejee Meeyabhoy.

Lot No. 3, TUESDAY, the 6th March next.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground situate at Dadur in Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, in the Island of Bombay, and which said land is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 63, 60, 103, 411 and 517, containing by admeasurement 8204 8/9 square yards (little more or less) and bounded on the East partly by the Oart of Bapoo Josey, and partly by the Batty ground of Wittoojee Mancojee and Babool Ruiton Thakoor, on the West by the Batty ground of Goolam Ally Mahomed, on the North partly by the ground of Bhawoo Russool, and partly by the Batty ground of Wittoojee Mancojee, and on the South by the ground of Gowria Pattel.

Lot No. 4, TUESDAY, 6th March next.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold salt Batty ground, situate at Dadur, abutting on the East side of the Public Road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of Land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos 514 and contains by admeasurement 4617 square yards, (little more or less,) and is bounded on the East by the Salt Batty ground of Mr. Braz Fernandez, on the West by the Public Road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the North by the Salt Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthuckee, and on the South by the Salt Batty ground of Manoel Francisco de Souza.

LOT No. 5, FRIDAY, 9th March.

All that piece or parcel of land or Pension Tax ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dongery Cooly Street or Sat Tad, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 198, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and containing by admeasurement 14 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the East by the house of Heerjee Dyal, on the West by the house of Jewan Bhicoo, on the North by the aforesaid Dongery Cooly Street or Sat Tad, on the South by the house of the late Kessow Ballajee.

Lot No. 6, THURSDAY, 8th March.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 33, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 101 4-9 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Lallun Mahalate Nackin, and on the South by the house of Meeyajee Budroodin.

Lot No. 7, on TUESDAY, 13th March.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazar or Parell road, without the Fort, in the sub district of Bhooleshwar, containing by advertisement 258 square yards, be the same (little more or less) and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 709, and which said House and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner No. 93 and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, on the West party by a gully and partly by the property of Hussonally Tyabjee and Jafferjee Tyabjee, on the North by the property of Meyajee Ahmedbhoy, and on the South by Edujee Cooper 1st Street.

Lot No. 8, on WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Free hold ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, near Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 154, and containing by advertisement 43 Budges and 15 square yards little more or less and bounded on the East by the ground of Hussonally Adumally on the West by the ground of Nagoo Peerkhan on the North by the ground of Hussonally Tyabjee and Jafferjee Tyabjee and Cursetjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the ground of Peerkhan Ladkhan and the Municipality of Bombay.

Lot No. 9, WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, near Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 369 and 529, containing by admeasurement 39th Beegas and 20 square yards, more or less, and bounded on the East, Batty ground of Heerajee Hoodajee, on the West partly by the ground of Rama Toorum, partly by the Batty ground of Peer Khan Lad Khan, and partly by the Batty ground of Angelines Gons Ives, on the North by the main drain, and on the South by the Foras Land leading to Camatepoora.

Lot No. 10, THURSDAY, 8th March.

All that piece or parcel of Government land ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 716, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 122, and containing by admeasurement 96 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Ashlajee Dorabjee, and on the south by the property of Lalla Rama and Suttia Ooda.

Lot No. 11, FRIDAY, 9th March.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or range of buildings standing thereon, consisting of 5 shops, situate, lying and being on the North side of Shaikally Junjeerker Street, leading to Goolam Mohedeen Dowjee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 75 3/9 square yards (little more or less) and bounded on the East by the property of Canjee Heerjee, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Fasabebee, winow, and on the South by the aforesaid Shaikally Junjeerker Street.

Lot No. 12, SATURDAY, 10th March.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhajee Palla Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 692 and by the Collector of assessment under No. 97, and containing by admeasurement 152 6/9 square yards little more or less, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the property of Rustomjee Eduljee Soonawalla, and on the south by the aforesaid Bhajee Palla Road.

Lot No. 13, on MONDAY, 12th March.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Balloo Sareny Street, or Bhosari Molla, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 40, and containing by admeasurement 153 7/9 square yards be the same more or less, and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Balloo Sarung Street, or Bhosari Molla, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on the South, by the property of Abdoolally Fazoolabhoy.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors to the Receiver or to undersigned Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH FEBRUARY.

WE have nothing new from Home about Cotton beyond what we have already noticed in our issue of this morning. Reuter's detailed message of Saturday evening from London—kept back always, for some inscrutable reason, to Monday morning—gives some general information not already noticed.

In the Mincing Lane Markets on Saturday, Coffee was flat with a further decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil was unaltered and Seeds were unchanged with the exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows an advance of ½ in Fours and Fours-and-a-half as compared with Thursday's quotations, but Fives-and-a-half are the same. The quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares shows an advance during the week of £1 in Orientals and £2-10 in Hongkong and Shanghai, a decline of 10s. in Chartered Mercantiles, Chartereds unchanged.

Reuter does not quote Bar Silver, but private messages, we hear, still give 57d. per oz. The rate of Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bank Bills is given at 1s. 9¾d. as against 1s. 9¼d. on Thursday. At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on Wednesday, Reuter in the first instance reported that £350,000 would be offered, but in a correction this has since been reduced to £175,000.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 10th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	16,33,027
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	39,050
Deposits	Dec. ,,	19,80,648
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	40,277
Loans	Inc. ,,	2,53,461
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	79,072
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	5,21,888

On the whole these alterations are less favourable, the principal feature being the withdrawals of deposits. As these, however, while reducing the Assets also reduce the Liabilities, the relative strength of the Bank is not affected; and looking to the very slight increase in the demand for accommodation as shown by Loans and Discounts, there is nothing on which to base anticipations of dearer money.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been somewhat irregular, but on the average the tendency has been firmer, and our quotations show a partial advance of 1-16d. per rupee. Transactions have not been large, but if anything there has been rather more Private Paper offering which necessarily has a slightly hardening effect. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9 13-16 to 27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	...1s. 10½ to 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 10 3-16 to ¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business having been done, and rates are, therefore, nominally unaltered at 3-16 to ¼ premium for demand; 98¾ to 99 for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is slowly but steadily hardening. There are more buyers and few sellers, and we now quote:—Fours, Rs. 98¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is slightly firmer for Spinning and Weaving shares, but dull for everything else. Alliance Spinning have declined Rs. 10, but other Companies are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower, Port Cannings Rs. 5 higher. Banks and Press Companies unchanged.

COTTON to-day has been considerably firmer at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but with a few exceptions buyers have shown little disposition to pay the enhanced rates, which are not in any way justified by Home quotations. At the same time the up-country markets are considerably over Bombay even, so that sellers are equally indifferent operators. The two days' receipts from up-country are 3,218 bales, making 8,594 bales for the three days. We quote to-day:—

Best Bhownugguut, ready		Rs. 214 per candy	f. p.
,, Ginned Broach, March		,, 216	,,
,, Akote	,,	,, 203	,,
Good Oomra	,,	,, 202	,,
F. G. F.	,,	,, 198	,,
G. F.	,,	,, 195	,,
Good Dhollera	April	,, 202	,,
F. G. F.	,,	,, 199	,,
G. F.	,,	,, 195	,,

FREIGHTS, although quiet, have been very steady to-day, and for ready steamers we cannot quote less than £2-5 for Liverpool, at which some engagements have been made, but further forward shippers are only offering £2-2-6 per ton. For Trieste and Venice £2-2-6 to £2-5 are the quotations, and for Genoa £2-10 to £2-12-6 payable here. By sail there has nothing been done as yet.

PIECE GOODS remain unaltered, but the market if not more active is still slightly steadier, the better accounts of the Liverpool Cotton Market making sellers less anxious to accept the late decline.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th February as compared with the statement issued on the 3rd February:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Feb. Rs.	10th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	33,28,877	49,56,904
Do. do. do. at Branches.	15,00,172	14,61,122
Other Deposits	1,78,26,436	1,58,45,788
Post Bills	46,867	47,476
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,43,852	3,08,613
	3,49,40,704	3,46,19,903
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,96,986	35,56,709
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,44,133	17,24,012
Loans on Security of do. do.	11,65,548	14,00,069
Current Accounts, overdrawn	26,052	4,874
Bills Discounted	1,13,97,866	1,14,76,878
Stamps	3,936	3,959
Dead Stock ...Rs. 5,16,959; Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,953	3,61,959
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,93,331	7,43,392
Cash and Currency Notes	1,63,49,999	1,58,28,111
	3,49,40,704	3,46,19,903

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

AT the moment money is again easier, and a reduction of 1 per cent. has been made in the Bank minimum, which now stands at 9 per cent. It is, however, by no means certain that a steady decline of any importance will take place just yet, as there are elements at work which may for a time check the growing strength of trading ways and means. Bombay is also easier, owing to the large imports of silver there lately; but the cotton season has not fully opened yet, rain in the growing districts interfering with the first despatches—a cause likely also to deteriorate the quality and limit the out-turn. On this side of the country, the export trade will be quiet for a time; but seeds and grain are likely to go forward freely. Burmah continues to take silver, 10 lakhs having gone down by Monday's steamer; and supplies from outside continue next to nothing. Within the next ten days, there will be the opium to pay for, and Government is rapidly getting into very low water as regards cash. It is becoming more and more probable that Council Bills may be discontinued altogether, for a time, ere long, the present judicious action of the India Office and the actual financial position of Government, pointing to such a conclusion. It, therefore, looks probable that the value of money may remain firm for some little time to come, although not to such an extent as to inconvenience trade. At the same time, if a total cessation of Council Bills should take place, a heavy strain would likely fall on the European silver markets, and fresh demand for money be created here in India.

The Bank's position towards the public has improved to an important extent; but the great rise in the deposits can scarcely be looked upon but as temporary. The reduction in rates also may tempt back some of the business lost in discounts, &c.; and the heavy drafts of Government will assist materially in keeping money steady. Their balances at the Bank are now under 1½ crores of rupees. The following are the changes of the week:—

	Lakhs.
Private deposits, increased	40
Loans, decreased	5
Accounts of Credit, do.	17
Bills Discounted, do.	6
Decrease in public demand	68
Government balances, decreased	50
Increase in the Bank's cash balances	18

The proportion of cash to liabilities is 59⅝ per cent.—a considerable rise.

The weekly amount of Council Bills offered for sale has for the present been reduced to 17½ lakhs, but out of that sum barely 4 lakhs were taken at yesterday's biddings, at 1-10 per rupee, that minimum having been fixed by Government. The full effect of that and of the other late short issues will not be felt here until next month. The immediate effect this week has been to weaken exchange, although the contrary was the case last week. The want of tenders at or over the limits betokens to some an air of weakness in the demand for remittance to India.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has lost ground somewhat this week, the uncertain but drooping quotations for silver, combined with the decreasing activity in local exports, creating a demand for mercantile paper rather in excess of the supply. At the present comparatively high level of exchange, the least contrary occurrence is having undue influence; but the market is gradually settling after the excitement of the last year, and it only wants definite information about European supplies of silver to divest business of the widely fluctuating character it has lately had. Bank Bills opened at 1-10½, an advance over last Thursday's terms; but shortly dropped to the previous figure of 1-10⅜, and to-day business was done at 1 10 3/16, nothing better being available up to the close. In short sight and telegraphic transfer very little has been done, rates for the latter being generally 1-10 1/16 to 1-10, and to-day only 1-9 13/16. Credit Bills have been placed at 1-10½ to 1-10 5/16, private buyers having taken at the last-named figure this afternoon. In Document paper, as indeed in all the other descriptions, business has been on a small scale, commencing at 1-10½, dropping to 1-10 7/16, and exceptionally even to 1-10⅜, but looking firmer again now. Quotations stand as under:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-9 13/16 to ⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	1-9⅞
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-10 to 1/16
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-10¼ to 3/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10 5/16 to ¼
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10 7/16 to ⅜

France.—Six months' sight document bills are quoted at fr. 2-36½ and three months' fr. 2-35.

Bombay—The demand rate stands at from 4 to 6 annas per cent. discount, and sixty days' sight at 1.4.9 discount.

Madras rates tend in favour of sellers, there being much less doing; for 30 day paper 98-14 is quoted, and business has been done on that basis.

Mauritius paper at sixty days' sight is saleable at 7 per cent. discount.

China—Nothing is yet doing, and there are no quotations in the market.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A much better demand for shares has now sprung up, and a comparatively considerable business has been done, generally at higher prices, in which most descriptions participate. The final dividends on the tea concerns are now beginning to be declared, and their shares are steadily regaining their former leading position in the market. The Singell Company has declared 5 per cent., making 11 per cent. for the year; and the Gowhatty 3, making 10 per cent. Next month there will be large sums to be similarly disbursed by other gardens, and prospects for next season are good, so far as they can at present be judge of.

Government Securities have been rather flat during the week, but are better to-day, owing to the reduction of terms at the Bank. Business in 4 per cents. opened at 97-10, from which the rate hardened to 97-14, but relapsed to 97-8, finally recovering to 98. Four-and-a-half per cents. have been more in the market than of late, and business is recorded at from 97-12 to 97-8, and then from 9-78 to 97-10 and to-day their price is 98. Five-and-a-half per cents. have been steady at from 100-12 to 101, and finally 101-4. Closing quotations are:—

4 per cents.	...	98
4½ ,,	...	98
5½ ,,	...	101¼

Bank Shares are quiet, and Bengals rather weak the week's business having been at from 662½ to 660. There is still some enquiry for Nationals, and the price may be quoted firm at 111; but no transactions are reported.

Tea Shares have farther improved, and are taking up, a strong position. Durrungs have had another important rise, with business done at 78 to 80; Hoolungoories also at 101, now quoting 103 to 104. Singells have brought 105 to 107, Chandypores 626¼ to 660, Tukvars 125 to 128, all now worth more. Holtas have been sold at 90 to 93, Joksis at 143, East Indies at 73 to 75, Debings at 68, Chota Nagpores at 83, Central Cachars at 170, Jheerie Ghats at 72, Teendarreas at 90, Gowbattys at 85, Upper Assams at 55.

Spinning Mill Shares have become rather quiet, but prices are steady, and in some cases higher. Howrahs have been dealt in at 91 and 90, Barnagores at 75, Gowreepores at 92, Budge Budge at 81, Seebpores at 60 to 65, and Calcutta at the reduced rate of 74, but are again quoted 80. Goosery Cotton have brought 240, Bowreah 96 and 95, Dunbar 70 to 73, the latter being in demand.

Coal Shares.—Nothing is reported.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are quiet at 880; business done. Ramkistopore Press are reported at 65; and there has been a good business in Landing and Shipping at from 63 to 68, closing strong.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th February compared with that for 30th January:—

LIABILITIES.	30th January. Rs. A. P.	6th February. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,71,164 2 5	16,71,164 2 5
Treasury Balance	1,96,97,475 4 3	1,48,87,411 6 0
Other Deposits	1,94,88,9.0 0 4	2,34,78,161 2 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,240 0 8	3,82,284 9 2
Sundries	5,89,145 11 8	6,06,108 1 8
Rs.	6,19,47,965 2 11	6,08,05,129 5 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,06,67,302 2 0	1,05,98,400 13 9
Loans on Govt. Securities	66,06,316 4 4	60,98,085 4 4
Credits on ditto	59,12,768 4 7	42,18,337 10 6
Bills Discounted	1,50,44,515 11 10	1,44,51,919 2 7
Balances with other Banks	6,46,667 0 3	5,95,401 13 10
Bullion	10,082 0 9	10,082 0 9
Dead Stock	10,48,986 6 11	10,44,248 11 11
Stamps	11,791 14 5	11,308 12 5
Sundries	4,51,555 15 4	4,45,512 10 7
Cash at Head Office	82,05,773 0 6	1,06,36,942 10 0
Do. at Branches	1,33,43,186 6 0	1,26,94,939 10 9
Rs.	6,19,47,965 2 11	6,08,05,129 5 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP DAWN CASTLE, 886 tons, Captain J. G. Galligan, will sail to-day for Singapore in ballast.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain W. Widdicombe will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP LADY CAIRNS, 1,264 tons, Captain A Cornell, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE COUNTY ROTHES, 728 tons, Captain Hill, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PIER OF THE REALM, 1182 tons, Captain N. Nicholson, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Shields' December 28th, via Playmouth, Suez, and the Suez Canal brought a cargo of 1,975 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain H. J. Gray, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong winds, from N. West, to N. East, with heavy swell from North-West.

THE S. S. SOUTH TYNE, 996 tons, Captain G. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Shields, January 8th, via Port Said, Suez and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,351 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. ABERFEDY, 861 tons, Captain W. Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, January 9th, via Malta, Port Said, Suez and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,317 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. PACHAMBA, 867 tons, Captain G. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lord Bishop of Bombay, Revd. Mr. A. G. Cone, Col. N. B. Thoyts, Mr. Macumkin, Mrs. Rozario, Mr and Mrs. C Luximon, Mr. and Mrs. Vithey, Mr. and Mrs. Janardhun, Miss Jupe, and forty-one deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA, 1452 tons, Captain G. Laird, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool via the Suez Canal, brought the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Burn, Mrs. M. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Slogden and infant, Miss Brobill, Mr. Elliot and child, Mr. Scott, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Bartlett, Mr. G. Mckelvey, Revd. A. C. Grieve, Miss Kemp, Mr. Thomas Mugg, Mr. P. McNab, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison and child. She brought the following cargo:—100 kegs lead, 30 cases provisions, 1637 bundles hoops, 565 packages piecegoods, 100 cases soap, 477 bales twist, 9 cases tinplates, 10 cases paint, 7 cases thread, 158 kegs nails, 12,405 bars and 1,647 bundles iron, 35 cases porter, 75 cases copper, 30 cases wine, 436 plates spelter, 50 cases beer, 5,900 bricks, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	South Tyne (s)	Anderson	Shields, Jan 8.
12	Aberfeldy (s)	Howell	Cardiff, Jan 9.
	Pachamba (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Feb 9.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Kelly	Portsmouth, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Bienvenida	Garlage	Rangoon.
	Surat (s)	Burn	Southampton.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Down Castle, Galligan, to Singapore.
Ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Calcutta.
Ship Lady Cairns, Cornell, to Havre.
Barque County of Rothes, Hill, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Penang, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pachamba, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
8	Kin Shan (s)	Hitch	Odessa, Dec 29.
	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Southampton, Dec 28.
	John Howard (s)	Hallet	Jeddah, Jan 12.
	Mahratta (s)	James	Sandoway, Feb 3.
	India (s)	Rogers	Singapore, Jan 22.
	Cape of Good Hope	Henderson	Bombay, Dec 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
8	Legislator (s)	....	....
	Precurseur (s)	....	....
	Bana	....	....

REMARK

Galle, 8th, 8-28—Mail Steamer Assam, from Bombay, arrived

PASSENGERS.

Per Deccan—From Southampton—Mr and Mrs Mackay, infant and ayah, Mr W Bull the Bishop of Calcutta, the 2 Misses Johnson, Mrs Winter, infant and child and European female servant, Mrs Gillam and 2 children, Mr T S Roberts, Mr J Hart, Mr W Lews, Mr H D Wise, Mr W P Miller, Revd. J W Hunter, Mr J Lewis and F Cooke, Mr Ayuers, Revd H Deedes, From Galle—Mr D H Holmes, Mr J Turner, Mr D Campbell, Mrs Bell. From Madras Mr H Gatrue, 3 Native Police and 3 deck.

Per John Howard—274 pilgrims.

Per India—Captain J Waterhouse, Mr Mascrop, Mr Gaston Berardi, Mr F L Melizet, Mr Orban, Mrs Templeton, Mr Mow Meah and 57 deck.

Per Maharatta—Mrs Hordern and ayah, Revd MacCarthy, Mr R Rattay, Mr A Rattray, Mrs Rattray, Mrs and Miss Higgins, 2 Native ladies and 1 servant, Baboo K Chowdry and wife Mrs R V Kirkley, and 126 Natives deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Cape of Good Hope—Edith Warren, Marmion, outside the Sandheads.

By John Howard—St Marren of Glasgow off Falsepoint Alpine of Dublin 20 miles West of E C Light Ship Rajmahal of Liverpool off Sandheads.

By Kin Shan—Ship City of London off Dondra Head Barque Benmore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co; 250 barrels green copperas, Teepal Cama; 1,023 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jews.

India s—20 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein.

FROM LONDON

Ægean s—50 cases brandy and 73 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 2 cases hardware, Tyebally Abdoolally.

Teheran s—C. casks ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 11 cases cheese, Abdoolhoosein Mahomedally; 64 casks ale, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Coakhia; 150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago s—75 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 75 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 69 bales cotton, Vussonjee Veerjee.

Swaledale s—650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 192¼ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

India s—77 cwts coffee, Nursey Khuttow; 1,200 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 44 bales cotton, Humaraj Lalljee; 80 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj; 75 bales hemp, Ayeb Hajee Jacob.

Zerbino s—125 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 15 bales rags, Churundass Chuturbhoos; 390 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co; 202 cwts myrabollams, Premjee Kewall.

Braksome Hall s—1,500 cwts wheat, W Nicol and Co.

Guy Mannering s—3 bales carpets, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 90 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaj; 15 bales wool, Jaithanund Lakhraz; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 280 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 58 bales cotton, Khetsey Dhrumsey; 69 bales cotton, Vussonjee Veerjee; 21 bales wool, Poonja Nursee; 51 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—4 cases shawls, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 4 cases shawls, Bhoychund Vurdhram; 3 cwts myrabollams, W Nicol and Co; 8 cwts E teeth, Veerchund Joitadass; 15¼ cwts E teeth, Khimjee Veerbhan.

FOR NEWYORK.

India s—7 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare 1,880 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida s—200 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—150 bales cotton, Tarachund Manuckchund; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 21 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. 15 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—13TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Consent Decree.

17-77—Ardaseer and H—Bicajee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee—M M Munshi.
18-77—Ardaser and H—Mithibai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee—M M Munshi.

On Judge's Summons referred from Chambers.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—S. A. Ralli and another vs Waljee Canjee and others—Chuttoorbhooj Waljee and another—Claimants—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

189-76—Khunderao M—Dhondeeba Tookaram and another vs Dewjee Dodlajee.

LONG CAUSES.

368-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubbhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C.Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and others vs Harribhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
660-72—M HKhan—Elizer Esoobjee vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjeewandass Madhowdass.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram Allaruckia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY)

SHORT CAUSES.

4-77—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Hasarmull Keshrichund and others vs Lachibai widow and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
16-77—Remington, Hore and Langley—The Bank of Bombay vs Premchund Jaychund.
21-77—Remington, Hore and Langley—Sassoon Ezekiel Gubby vs Abbin Abdoolla bin Magid.
23-77—N N Kothare—Lalla Ajodhya Pursad and another vs Sutkel Sukoba and another.
25-77—In person—Maneckbai widow vs Hurgovund Girdharlall.
29-77—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Bhimjee Rowjee and another vs Nathoomull Moteejee.

LONG CAUSE.

416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Ismail vs Donga Heer and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

242-77—Remington, Hore and Langley—Nursey Kessowjee and others vs Buldeo Bhaichund and another.

SHORT CAUSES.

501-74—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Sha Itchachund Jugjeevandass vs Maneckchund Purbhoodass.
371-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Framjee P vs Sorabjee Muncherjee G—Balkrishna and Bhugwandass.
539-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee and others vs Manockwahoo and others.
593-76—Mr Judge—Thucker Asseer Laljee vs Sha Goverdhun Virjee
613-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lalljee Narronjee and others vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others.
614-76—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Lalljee Naronjee and others vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others.
616-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hakamchund Joitadass vs Manore Ponns and another.
689-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald vs Moola Saheb Syedna Abdool C N.
690-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald vs Hussonbhai bin Syedna, &c.

LONG CAUSES.

601-75—J Macfarlane—Dajeeba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sakulchund Nagardas vs Dajeeba Gopal—J Macfarlane—Part heard.
17-76—Mr L Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11

Carter, Capt, Bengal 51st Light Infantry, on duty, from Doolslee.
Burn, Surg Major, Madras 4th Cavalry H C, from leave, from England.
Stevens, Capt, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty from N-asserabad.

FEBRUARY 12.

Thoyts, Lieut Col., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY. 12.

Smith, Col, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Tytler, Col. Bengal 4th Goorkha, to join, to Baklah.
Shepherd, Capt, Bengal 4th P Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, February 10.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R L Henessey, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade Benares, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, during the absence on deputation of Maj R Annesely, or until further orders, and to be posted to Lalitpur.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following transfers:—Mr S A Campbell, Dist Supt of Police, from Lalitpur to Jalaun and Mr C E Yestman, Dist Supt of Police, from Jalaun to Mainpuri.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr F Baker, Covenanted Asst Mag and Collr six months' sick certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—

Mr Duthoit, Civil Service, Depy Supt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares is permitted to return within period of leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Church, Joint Mag 2nd grade, Benares, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Mirzapur, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr T W Stoker, Asst Mag and Collr, Mirzapur, to be Depy Supt of the Family Domains of the Mahraja of Benares as a temporary arrangement.

The services of Mr. W. A. Howe, Joint Mag, Jaunpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified:—

Maj R Annesley, Offg Cant Mag, Jhansi, to be a Mag of the 2nd class, under Sec 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

JUDICIAL (CIVIAL) DEPARTMENT.

Maj R Annesley, Offg Cant Mag, Jhansi, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, under Sec 6, Act XXII of 1864, in suits not exceeding the pecuniary limit of Rs 200, to be exercised within the Cantonments of Jhansi.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The services of Mr G C Kauntze, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, are (by order of the Govt of India) placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

Notification No 72E, dated 13th Jan 1877, is cancelled, and Notification No C715E, dated 9th Dec 1876, granting Sergt S Rogers, Supervisor, Anupshahr Branch Extension, Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months, stands good.

With reference to Notification No 2497S, dated 7th Dec 1876, Private A Learmouth, Overseer, 1st grade, left the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, on the afternoon of the 15th Jan 1877, on transfer to the Buildings and Roads Branch.

With reference to Notification No 2S, of the 6th Jan 1877, Private A Anderson, Overseer, 1st grade, left the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 12th, and joined the Blundshahr Division, Ganges Canal, on the 15th Jan 1877.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 19, of 18th inst, Lt T P Cather, R E, Asst Engr, left the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, on the 11th idem, on transfer to the Panjab.

Mr H G McKinney, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 30th Dec 1876, to the Eastern Jumna Canal, which he joined on the morning of the 31st idem.

Lt E Glennie, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Anupshahr Branch to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 6th Jan last.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 3rd February 1877.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff—H F Grant, 8th Hussars, to be an Aide-de-camp, temporarily, on H E's Personal Staff, with effect from the 19th Dec 1876.

The above cancels G O C C dated the 18th Dec 1876, page 616, appointing Lt Grant an extra Aide-de-Camp for the Imperial Assemblage.

Station Staff, Jhelum—Capt C O W Apperley, 15th Bl Cavy, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Cock, appointed to officiate as Bgde Maj at Mooltan.

22nd Native Infantry—Lt E W Dun, 2-15th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 22nd Jan 1877.

33rd Native Infantry—Lt R Fulton, 1-2nd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 22nd Jan 1877.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

54th Regiment—Lt W T Timbrell to be Capt from the 30th Dec 1876.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt the Hon N G Lyttelton to be Capt from the 17th Jan 1877.

On the recommendation of the Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Dept, Surgn R Power, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, is directed to proceed and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, Rawal Pindi circle, for duty.

The services of Lt W M S Swiny, 73rd Foot, being required with his Regt, his name is to be removed from the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, page 510.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—

1st class Apothecary J R C Hall, attached to the 40th Foot, for six months, on medical certificate, from the date of availing himself of it.

The following orders are confirmed:—

2-1st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Jany 1877, appointing Lt W D Shaw to officiate as Interpreter, in addition to his duties as Adjt, vice Capt W C Kennedy, with effect from the 12th idem, no other qualified officer being available.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 26th Oct 1876, appointing Lt Col N Barton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, on return from sick leave.

32nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Oct 1876, appointing [illegible] Williams, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant [illegible] duty at Simla.

[illegible] Jan 1877, making the following appointments, with [illegible]:—

Maj C E Bate, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt A P Samuells, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE Second Series of Lectures will be delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold-weather Term of 1877-78. Subject—LATIN and GREEK.

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M. A.,
Bombay, 5th February 1877. University Registrar.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

CARRITT—WILSON—February 8th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. A. N. W. Spens, Thomas Carritt to Ida Mary, daughter of the late Lorraine Wilson, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

BAPTIST.—January 7th, at Allahabad, Eliza Matilda (wife of Mr. John Baptist, of the Irrigation Secretariat, N. W. P.), aged 49 years and 5 months.

CAMPBELL—February 3rd, at Mooltan, Major R. C. W Campbell, Royal Artillery, aged 39 years.

HANDCOCK—January 15th, at Lucknow, May, the youngest daughter of Captain A. G. Handcock, 6th B.L.I., aged 4 years and 2 months.

VANZUILECOM—February 6th, at Dinajpore, Ernest Champneys, the dearly loved child of Mr. and Mrs. VanZuilecom, aged 10 months and 6 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

THE time is out of joint for the *Pioneer*. That journal's monopoly of exclusive information is seriously threatened, if not already actually destroyed, by the readiness with which Lord Lytton communicates official news to the whole Indian Press, and the sincere anxiety he shows to put newspapers in all parts of India on a perfect equality in their relations with the Government. We have never asked or desired more than this from any Viceroy; and we think Lord Lytton deserves credit for his honourable impartiality. It is by no means an easy thing even for a Viceroy to shake himself free from associations which are dear to the most influential men about him; and the recent quarrel between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay has been seized upon with avidity by the friends of the *Pioneer* to point out to his Lordship that, if he likes to fall in with their notions of the wisdom and beauty of arbitrary government, the faithful scribes of Allahabad may always be relied upon to back him with leading articles teeming with insolent disparagement of every man who dares to oppose the wishes of the Viceroy in Council. We quoted yesterday a sample of the adulation of which there is an unlimited supply always on tap at Allahabad, and which, if Lord Lytton will but say the word, will henceforth only be turned on for his use. The *Pioneer* reviews the correspondence between the two Governments about the famine policy to be pursued in this Presidency, and with flippant condescension remarks that no doubt the local Government was in the right. But, it goes on to say, the insubordinate conduct of Sir Philip Wodehouse in proclaiming to the world the victory he had gained over his "superior officer" cannot be overlooked. "The mediæval and tiresome privileges which "the Bombay administration enjoys" must, therefore, be taken away from it, and in future this Presidency must be ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor, like Allahabad or Lahore. We fancy we have heard this sort of thing before. Did not Mr. Secretary Hope, who is now responsible for having plunged the Government of India into a pretty mess in its search after an "imperial" famine policy, characterize the "privileges" enjoyed by the Bombay Civil Courts with regard to the administration of the land revenue as "mediæval and tiresome," and with the help of Sir A. Hobhouse try to do away with them altogether? And what was the result? Why, that the Secretary of State has upheld those privileges and rebuked Mr. Hope for his impertinence in language as caustic as was ever addressed to the Government of India by its "superior officer." And is the *Pioneer* so ignorant of the tendencies of the age as to imagine that Mr. Hope's attempt to take his revenge on the members of the Bombay Government by thwarting their famine policy and vexing their souls week after week with his pettifogging and irritating despatches will not receive similar castigation? Our contemporary used to be proud of his *savoir faire*, and he certainly had the credit of knowing, to use a vulgar phrase, on which side his bread was buttered. Yet in his desperation he makes the mistake of supposing that Lord Salisbury would have sent Sir Richard Temple, of all men, by way of promotion, to a Presidency which it is proposed to degrade into a province ruled by a Lieutenant Governor, and that Mr. Hope will be applauded for trying once more to assert the doctrine that the Government of India is a pure despotism, and that whoever criticizes or opposes it in any way, either in the newspapers, or in official correspondence, should be immediately suppressed. Fancy what would be the fate of this unhappy country without the High Courts, the newspapers, and the independent officers at the head of the minor Governments, and with no power existing throughout the land but that of the Hope-Hobhouse clique advertising their merits from day to day in the columns of the servile *Pioneer*. Fortunately, there are visible signs that the reign of this clique draws near its end. Not only is the Secretary of State disgusted with its work, but Lord Lytton himself is inclined to dispute its arrogant claim to do what it likes in India. The other day, when Mr. Hope brought forward in the Legislative Council a Bill prohibiting the carriage of salt in vessels of less than 200 tons burden, the Viceroy actually plucked up courage to put the unheard of question, if such a Bill had been applied for by the Minor Governments. Mr. Hope was so taken aback at this show of a desire to hear what the Minor Governments may have to say on any question which concerns them that he could only babble something about having papers at home which he would produce another day. This is a slight matter, but we take it as a symptom of the Viceroy's own inclination to adopt a liberal policy when once he has broken the spell of a malign influence which nearly ruined the reputation of his predecessor and which has brought Lord Lytton himself into bad repute.

It is an unfortunate thing for a Viceroy of India that he has no advisers but permanent clerks, and that he can neither change his Ministers nor infuse a popular element into his Council. It is not, if we look at the matter closely, the Government of Bombay which is out of date—though we are far from saying that its constitution might not be improved—but this reproach should rather be applied to the Executive and Legislative Councils of India. We have no fear for the future of Bombay, where, no matter what Government reigns, there is a force of public opinion strong enough to keep the political atmosphere wholesome. Threats to reduce this Government to a secondary rank, or to prevent the annexation of the Central Provinces to Bombay, can but provoke a smile from dwellers in the only Imperial city of British India. No set of men, even if they were all Napoleons or Akbars, could hope to govern Bombay successfully from Calcutta or Simla. On the whole, Calcutta is preferable to Simla as the capital of India, but Calcutta's day is past. The city now lies off the main line of communication; it has been shunted into a siding as it were, and no one now visits it except on compulsion. Bombay is the real centre of intelligence, political life, and commercial and manufacturing activity in India; it is the New York of this country while Calcutta is only the New Orleans, and to talk of governing Bombay from the Bay of Bengal is as foolish as it would be to talk of governing the Atlantic States of America from the Gulf of Mexico. Besides, Bombay, when it gets that Ahmedabad to Ajmere Railway of which the jealousy of Calcutta has hitherto deprived it, will be the city from which the Government could communicate most readily with all parts of India, while it has already the advantage of being the nearest port to Europe. Before many years are over, therefore, the Supreme Government must transfer its head-quarters to Bombay, for the deceit so long practised on the public by the *fainéants* head clerks of our public offices who pretend they cannot live in the plains although they are paid to do so is now seen through, and the annual migration to Simla will soon be put a stop to. As to the annexation of the Central Provinces, we take it that considerations of trade and the public convenience will in the end prevail over regard for the personal intereste of a few officials. We are quite at our ease, therefore, as to the destiny of Bombay. But, whether or not our forecast of the speedy transfer to this city of the Viceregal Court be correct, Lord Lytton must, we think, have perceived by this time that it is impossible for him to carry on the government of the country unless he surrounds himself with advisers who fairly represent the different Provinces and States of the Empire. Reform is more particularly called for in the constitution of the Legislative Council, which Lord Salisbury, in one of his frank moods, has himself sneered at as a select club of officials who hold meetings in a shooting-lodge at Simla and pass laws without discussion which are some of them of a kind to excite the people to just indignation against the British Government. Public opinion in this country is a force which must be reckoned with, and it is necessary that the Great Council of the Empire should be made up of representatives of all those various elements of the body politic which Lord Lytton enumerated and paid court to in his speech on Proclamation Day.

IT will be remembered that about a year ago a good deal of anxiety was felt in Bombay lest the terrible black plague which has for centuries had its home and nursery in Mesopotamia should find its way into India by means of the great number of boats which ply between the Persian Gulf and Bombay. Letters which appeared in England tended to show at that time that the disease was spreading, and it became a question whether it would set out on a journey of destruction from the Levant side or the Persian Gulf side, it being believed that it would certainly find an outlet at some of these places. The Health Department in Bombay took measures to prevent the disease finding access to this port; the Gulf buggalows were examined, suspicious craft were not allowed to land their cargoes, and strict precautions as to disinfecting goods landed from the Gulf were carried out. Fortunately the disease seemed to expend its force in the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris; at all events, no sign of it appeared in India, and the minds of our sanitists became tranquil. We have now before us an interesting paper by Surgeon-Major W. H. Colvin, the Civil Surgeon at Bagdad, which, in the pages of this year's volume of "Transactions of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society," gives an interesting account of the manifestations of the plague in Persia. The seat of the great plague of 1867 was the marshes of Hindeeah, which lie to the north of the Sea of Nejef, and Dr. Colvin set himself the task of discovering how much or whether these marshes had to do with the outbreak in 1875 6. The Euphrates, for a considerable part of its course, is drained by a series of canals, which irrigate the low-lying tracts of land on each side of it, and in many instances form marshes which, like the Hindeeah Marshes, through which the Hindeeah canal runs, are more or less pestilential after the rains. For instance, the districts of Afiche and Dararah, which are irrigated by canals, lie beneath the banks of these canals; consequently, at certain seasons of the year they are reed bearing marshes, and the inhabitants have to dwell permanently in huts which are built on ground saturated with moisture. This canal system, though it may be beneficial enough to crops, cannot fail to have bad effects on health. According to Dr. Colvin, these canals closely resemble the arterial system—"The Dararah "canal, bearing the muddy water of the Euph- "rates, representing the artery dividing and sub- "dividing while the marsh is the capillaries; for "here all the mud is deposited, the water be- "coming perfectly clear, but acquiring a deep "black tint from the carbon of decayed vegeta- "tion and a strong marshy flavour; the River "Micherie, which carries off the water, is of course "the vein." This description applies in degree to other canals than the Dararah canal, and the consequence is that the traveller in their vicinity not infrequently comes upon the ruins of cities (Lumlah, as an instance), from which plague has in former years driven the inhabitants. When the great rivers in Turkish Arabia overflow the canals as a matter of course do so also, and hence gigantic tracts of land are periodically laid under water which dries off slowly, and breeds fevers and plagues in all those people who reside within its baneful influences. Persian governors of districts, recognising the mischief which frequent disease causes by scattering or carrying off the inhabitants, have frequently attempted to build walls to confine the great rivers in their beds, but no great success has ever marked their efforts. Dr. Colvin mentions the case of Nassr Pasha who, three years ago, attempted to make an embankment along the right bank of the Euphrates from Nassreah to Busreh, in order to prevent the country to the south being flooded; but neither Nassr nor his men knew the strength of their enemy, and so the embankment disappeared with the first rise of the river, and the Arabs who had been forced to work on it fled from the scene and put themselves under the protection of the ruler of an adjoining province. Although the country, from its natural circumstances, appears destined to be a hotbed for plague, yet, as if these were not bad enough, the Arabs themselves aggravate the unfortunate state of matters by the filthiness of their towns and residences. These towns as a rule are nests of dirt and squalor, and in themselves are sufficient to propagate disease.

Dr. Colvin travelled throughout the plague-stricken districts, and his observations leave very little doubt that the plague is bred by the marshes which are scattered for hundreds of miles in the vicinity of the Euphrates. In the spring of 1874 the plague first appeared in a group of huts in Dararah and Afiche, of the marshy districts of which we have already spoken. Thence it spread to Diwaniyah, where 400 out of a population of 2,500 were killed off in a very short time. The disease spread slowly into other districts until the hot season set in, when it lay dormant till the autumn of 1875, when it carried off several people. It again slumbered till the beginning of 1876, when it appeared on the Shat il-Hai, and spread thence to Abdare, where 150 people died out of a population of 4,000. It next turned up in the village of Fouar, which is situated near a marsh, and out of 250 people one-fifth were carried off. The rapidity and virulence of the disease are shown by the following instance. On the 16th April a man arrived from Fouar and spent the night in a garden-house on the outskirts of Diwaniyah on the left bank of the Euphrates. He fell ill of plague and died. After a few days four of the gardener's family died. A little girl was carried to a garden-house on the other side of the river. She fell ill, and the father carried her back again across the river, and she died. Forty-eight hours after her departure from the garden-house the family with whom the girl had stayed on the opposite bank of the river were seized by the disease. They numbered fifteen, and lived in four huts. In one hut father, mother, and son, all it contained, died; in another a woman, living by herself, died; in the third two girls died. Several people who visited these huts were seized and died. No wonder people flee from the victims of plague. At Shinafeeah, which is close to the Sea of Nejef, and had a population of about 1,000, 108 people died in the spring of last year, and one day, when 23 people were carried off almost together, three-fourths of the inhabitants fled into the adjoining marshes, where doubtless they were followed by the pitiless disease. The outbreak which appeared on the Shat il-Hai in the beginning of January attacked Jelat Sikker, a town containing about 2,000 inhabitants, and when a fourth of this number had perished the people fled, leaving the town almost completely empty. At Hai Wasal, a town containing about 4,000 inhabitants, five hundred people died, and in May last the disease was still raging there. These are only a few details of the devastation wrought by the plague, and we may be confident that there were many villages depopulated which did not come under Dr. Colvin's notice. A triangle, with one angle at Kut-il-Amarah on the Tigris, another at Shinafeeah on the Sea of Nejef, and a third at Sook-il-Shiook, somewhat to the south of the junction of the Karr River with the Euphrates, would, in Dr. Colvin's opinion, include all the infected district in Turkish Arabia during the last outbreak of plague; and he says that if it is supposed (a moderate calculation) that half the number of villages contained in this triangle were attacked, that the number of deaths was only 13 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants, and that the whole population is 12 to a square mile, this would give about 2,000 deaths from the time of the outbreak in 1874 up to the spring of last year.

The symptoms of the plague are fever from twenty-four to thirty hours, "but often imme- "diately before this the patient appears more "than absent, rushing along the bazaar, speaking "to no one, entering his house, mechanically "shutting his door, and dropping on his bed as "if in despair or wandering in his mind." When the fever sets in the patient becomes stupid, his eyes red and turbid, and when asked a question he answers only with a moan. His tongue becomes swollen, generally blackish-brown and fissured, sometimes white or yellow. Thirst becomes intense, and a pain like the cutting of a knife shoots through the epigastrium. In the epidemic there is very little vomiting, though at times the patient spits blood. Other painful symptoms mark the disease, which terminates fatally in from two to seven days, and if a patient survives till the twelfth day he may be considered out of danger. Dr. Colvin observed that the mortality in the first half of the epidemic in a village was from 93 to 95 per of those attacked, and during the latter half the greater number of patients recovered; and he further remarked that though plague might be decreasing, and most of those attacked recovering, yet when the epidemic spread to another village, the strength of the disease was as great as if it had broken out fresh in that village—"just as if, from some predisposing cause, a "certain number of victims were marked out for "destruction." Hence he infers that the decrease in mortality in a village is due not to a diminution in the virulence of the disease but to the fact that all the more susceptible people have been killed off. It was also remarked that many more people fell ill during a southerly wind than when the wind was northerly—an observation made over a century ago when the plague attacked Busreh. Dr. Colvin fears that the plague may come to maturity in the vicinity of the Tigris this year; and he gives forth the following warning, which certainly ought not to be allowed to pass unheeded:—"Taking everything into consideration, I "think it would be well that some determina- "tion should be come to beforehand, and a line "of action marked out with reference to the safety "of India, to be acted upon immediately in the "event of plague bursting out next year"—that is, the present year. He recommends the destruction of wretched villages in swamps, compensation to be made to the inhabitants out of the coffers of the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople. Nothing further, he thinks, could be done on behalf of the inhabitants in the plague-stricken triangle. But after all, he says, "the great question is "how to guard India, and I believe that can "only be done by a quarantine well away from "the shores of India; and I should suggest "detaining all vessels, not for India only, but "for other places, at the mouth of the Persian "Gulf so as to prevent passengers transhipping "themselves at Muscat or other open ports. It "will be remembered that at the mouth of the "Gulf one can see from shore to shore, and "that is the only way that people can pass from "this province to India, for should they get into "Persia they can neither pass through Beloo- "chistan nor Affghanistan, and should they "dare enter the Wahabee country they cannot "pass from that into Oman, while if they feel "inclined to cross the desert to the Red Sea they "will have performed a sufficient quarantine. "Should quarantine be determined upon, great "care must be taken that the International "Commission at Constantinople is not permit- "ted to meddle in the matter, for I have had "twice to submit to quarantine under its direc- "tion, and I do not desire to see the farce "repeated when the health of India is at stake. "One other point demands attention, "not for the sake of India, but for "England, and it ought to be brought to the "notice of the Board of Health in London; and "this is the export of wool. Few sheep are "reared in the plague-stricken swamps, but "much wool is brought by agents round about. "This is packed loose in large bags and sent "to the larger towns, where it is carefully "teased out, fibre by fibre, by women and "children, before it is passed into bales for "export. It will therefore be seen that "considerable danger lurks in those bales." The short description we have given of the plague, and the nature of its virulence, will have shown that its introduction into Bombay would be anything but pleasant; and we therefore hope that the precautions which were taken last year by our sanitary authorities will be redoubled this year if, as Dr. Colvin suspects, the outbreak on the Euphrates and its surrounding swamps is fated to come to maturity in 1877.

THE weekly statement of the condition of the famine districts, which we publish to-day, extends to the 9th instant. The present week is described as one of some anxiety, which arises from the "strike," as it is termed, of the people in the Sholapore district. The effect of the measures taken for reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency and insisting on moderate tasks and transferring able-bodied people to works under the Public Works Department has been to reduce the number of people on relief works from 290,537 last week to 242,158. The people are acting together, apparently under some influence, but the result anticipated is that those who are sufficiently well off not to need assistance will not return to the works, whilst those who are really in want will be obliged to again apply to be employed on them. These persons must necessarily suffer so long as they remain away. The Government of India have entrusted the Local Government with the powers of commencing works of relief when satisfied of their necessity, but the powers delegated to Collectors to commence works provisionally sanctioned have been withdrawn by orders of the Government of India. On these orders the Secretary to the Bombay Government remarks, "It is to be noted that Collectors were never invested with power to commence relief works which had not previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government." Besides, the commencement which has been ordered of the Dhond and Manmad earthworks, which we announced yesterday, the Government of India have under consideration the commencing of the earthworks of the Karwar and Bellary railway. The first of these works will relieve the distress in Ahmednuggur, Nassick, Poona and Sholapore, and the second, if ordered, will have the same effect in relieving the southern parts of the Presidency. Of the grants, amounting to nearly 54½ lacs. 21½ lacs have been expended. Grain importations continue to be made in all the districts, and prices have fallen slightly. The G. I. P. Railway carried 8,255 tons in the week and the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 154,760 tons.

IT is an old truth that imitation is the sincerest flattery; but imitation is not without its dangers. Readers of Gil Blas, a book whose vivacity and wit no less than its faithful and exact portraits of men and manners will always render it a favourite with readers who care for something better than the slip-shod English and "bald disjointed chat" of too many modern novels—readers of the charming adventures of the hero of Santillane, will remember that one of his friends, named Diego, could imitate a cat with the utmost exactitude. One night Signor Diego had an assignation, and was to announce his arrival under the fair one's window by mewing like a cat. The night was pitch dark and stormy, and Diego having arrived at his place of tryst began to mew. But no one heard him, and so redoubling his efforts he made night hideous with a perfect imitation of an enraged brute of a cat. So successfully did he perform his part that a passer-by, seeing nothing in the dark, but hearing a most horrible caterwauling, hurled a big stone in the direction of the noise with such good effect that it broke the luckless Diego's pate, and indeed bad well nigh killed him. We were reminded of the above story by reading, in the last *Army and Navy Gazette* to hand an unsparing condemnation of England's last imitation in the way of military matters, and which, under the name of "the new form of attack," is now being vigorously practised in every station in India which can boast of being garrisoned by even a single native regiment. This new form of attack is, as usual, adopted from the German, and the fault found with it is that it is too complicated; that the system of advancing by half companies is a faulty one; that the perpetual rushes of fifty yards fatigue the men and render them unsteady, and that, in short, the whole thing is unsuited to the British army. As far as we can see, "the new form of attack" appears likely to follow its very numerous predecessors into limbo, and the army will then be left, at a time when all nations are arming with the utmost rapidity, without any recognized and definite system of tactics. Each General officer will manœuvre his troops according to his own sweet will, and the result will be confusion worse confounded. England is such a good imitator that she bids fair to be as successful as honest Diego.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF OFFICERS AT ALLAHABAD.

[PUNJAB AND FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 7TH FEB.

At the Allahabad railway station on Sunday evening last, a disturbance was created of a most disgraceful character, the principal actors in which were three young officers who had just arrived from England in the troopship Himalaya, and who were *en route* to join their regiments at their several stations. One of them was an officer in the 13th Hussars, another an officer of the 9th Foot, and the third a young gentleman, if such he can be called, just gazetted to a regiment. They had arrived at Allahabad on Sunday morning by train. As they were bound for Lucknow and Rawul Pindee, they were compelled to spend the day there, awaiting the mail train for Calcutta, which did not arrive till 10 o'clock at night, before they could proceed on their journey. They appear to have dined together, the result of which was that they made their appearance on the platform in a disgracefully drunken and riotous state. On the arrival of the train, they began to bawl and shout, and commenced their tricks by putting all the native passengers into the railway carriages regardless of class or distinction. Having done this, they entered several first class carriages, the occupants of which were asleep, and commenced their riot by striking the tables with sticks, smashing whatever came in their way—cheroots, boxes of matches, ornaments, anything and everything, all went. They next unstrapped the cushions suspended from the roofs, and having done as much mischief in this way and created as much noise as possible, they burst into a first class ladies' carriage. Upon seeing this, a gentleman in the next compartment rushed out and knocked down the officer of the 9th Regiment, whose hat bore evident marks of previous ill usage. A general row then ensued, which resulted in the officials ordering these gentlemen off the station—an order, however, which they refused to obey. Entering another first class carriage, they found a gentleman feigning sleep, who, to avoid a quarrel apparently, covered himself over with his blanket, but they would not even let him alone. They declared he was a nigger, cried "turn him out," and would doubtless have proceeded to carry the threat into execution had he not opened the cover and exposed his face, when they exclaimed, "Oh, he is not a black after all, let the poor devil alone." By this time the train was announced to leave the station, when the representative of the 9th Regiment took his place, and the other two went back home. A more disgraceful scene has seldom been witnessed.

A TURKISH PASHA TWENTY YEARS AGO.

AT the present time, when Mr. Carlyle has publicly announced that the Turkish ruling classes are "unspeakable," the following sketch of a Pasha by "The Roving Englishman," whose book on Turkey, written after the Crimean War, still remains most delightful and readable, will, we think, be found not uninteresting. He says:—

"The Pasha is a pleasant elderly gentleman, and a great friend of mine. He is about forty-two, he says, not being very particular on this subject, but he looks a fair fifty. He attributes this circumstance to his having married at fifteen. I inwardly believe this a libel on the Turkish ladies, but I could not banter the Pasha on such a subject, for the harem is forbidden ground even for a hint to stand on. Picture to yourself, gentle reader, a tall, spare, aristocratic looking gentleman. Gentleman is the only word which would give you any idea of the Pasha; it is written by Nature's own hand on every feature, seen in every quiet dignified movement, in every subdued smile, in every lofty and winning courtesy. The man would break his heart if his ermine were defiled. I believe it would be physically impossible for him to utter an untruth, to forget his honourable pride, or to do one mean, paltry, or unworthy action to any human being. I have a high opinion of the Pasha, and I would take his plain simply spoken word in almost any possible circumstances. The expression of the Pasha's face is mild and placid almost to a fault; his nose is aquiline, his beard square, his mouth well cut and his eye lively and well opened; his voice is as habitually low and soft as those heard in well regulated English drawing-rooms. With his legs curled up under him on the sofa, he gives his mild audience to suitors, who prostrate themselves before him, when they enter his presence. When he wants anything, he touches a little spring bell placed beside him; it makes one *tink* and in a minute several of the fifty-six servants he keeps come noiselessly in, and await his commands with the right hand placed above the heart. When he has spoken, they touch their foreheads in token of implicit and unquestioning obedience; then they disappear as noiselessly as they had entered. The 'yezzir' of a British hotel-waiter would, I believe, cause the Pasha immediately to faint away; for the Pasha has a great idea of his own importance, and upon the whole rather inclines to the belief that the world was made for this class of its inhabitants."

The above kindly and humourous sketch is in such striking contrast to the imaginary being pictured by Mr. Freeman and others as a compound of ferocious cruelty and brutal lust, that it is only fair to reproduce it at the present time, more especially when the source from which it is taken is a guarantee of its truth.

SPORT IN BOMBAY AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having noticed one or two letters in your paper complaining that more publicity has not been given in the local newspapers about the Bombay Races of 1877, I think it only fair to those who have been good-natured enough to undertake the management of such a thankless office as a race meeting to state that mention has been made respecting the Bombay races in both the local newspapers, on each occasion of the entries being published, and on the occasion of the terms of the 2nd Dealers' Race being advertized, it was distinctly stated that the first day's racing would be on the 10th Feb. So far as I am aware, it has *not* been the custom of the race authorities to keep *constantly* advertizing that the races are going to take place on such and such a day, but I believe that on former occasions there have invariably been some sporting notes sent to the papers by some private individual or individuals about the races prior to them coming off, relative to the respective merits of different horses that are likely to run, for the benefit of such people as "In the Dark" and "Pigskin," from which they might gain some information as to what might be a "good thing" to back in the Pari Mutuel or lotteries; but apart from this I believe that Mr. Maidment *did* write on the 30th January last to the *Times of India* stating that the Bombay races would positively come off on the 10th of this month. As regards the impoverished state of the funds, I am quite sure that Mr. Maidment, whose duty it is to collect subscriptions, has spared no time or trouble in attempting to do so, but when three-fourths of the people to whom he sends his peon with the subscription book request the man to go to the ——, a warmer place than Bombay, what is he to do? Mr. Maidment informs me that he saw *many* gentlemen *present* at the races to whom he has repeatedly sent the subscription book and from whom he has failed in obtaining anything towards the expenses of the sport, which they evidently prefer going to *see* to *subscribing* to. So that on the whole, be the races good or bad, the average of the public who go to witness the races cannot, or at all events *ought* not, to complain, for they get their money's worth and many of them a great deal more. Everything is to be obtained by *paying* for it, so if the public would growl a little less and subscribe a little more, I have no doubt that the stewards would arrange everything to their

SATISFACTION.

Bombay, 12th Feb.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

CALCUTTA, 12TH FEB.

The Secretary of State's despatch, confirming the Viceroy's selection of Mr. Egerton as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, arrived on Saturday. Mr. Egerton will take charge of the province on the 2nd of April.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF COLONEL DRUMMOND.

Colonel Drummond, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, had a paralytic stroke while sitting at dinner on Friday night; at first his state caused great anxiety, but he is now slightly better.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 12TH FEB.

The Liberal organs in commenting upon the Blue Book on the Eastern Question, which has just appeared, approve the attitude of Government during the late Conference but attack it for now stopping short of a policy of coercion whereby it could prevent the isolated action of Russia against Turkey.

The *Times* in an article to-day on the Eastern Question says that the country will go with Lord Derby in his policy.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12TH FEB.

The peace negotiations which were entered into between the Turks and Servians by Midhat Pasha and afterwards suspended, have been resumed, the Turks having withdrawn their demands for guarantees.

Midhat Pasha has arrived at Brindisi, and, in reply to a deputation of Englishmen that waited upon him, said he attributed his exile to Russian intrigue.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 10TH FEB., AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 10TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

Fair Dhollera	5 9/16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89
4½ per cent. do.	89
5½ per cent. do.	92½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞d.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Chartered do do.	£20
do. Mercantile do.	£29-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£35
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£89,100,000
" Notes in Circulation	£105,600,000

Arrival—Borrowdale.
Departure—Stag.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market steady.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 13-16 to 27-32d per Rupee	
Do. telegraphic	1s. 10⅛d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d. to 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 10⅛d. to 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 10 3-16d. to ¼d.	"
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 each.	

SIR N. CHAMBERLAIN, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is now so far restored to health that his medical attendants do not consider it necessary to issue any more bulletins.

THE reduction in relief wages, recommended by Sir Richard Temple, has, the *Madras Mail* states, caused a widespread panic among the coolies in the Kurnool district, and in consequence a very large number are leaving the place to seek a livelihood elsewhere.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, who has now nearly completed his tour through the famine districts, will, a Madras paper says, shortly proceed to Calcutta to consult with the Government of India as to the further measures to be taken for the relief of the famine.

HIS LORDSHIP the Right Revd. Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, accompanied by his sister and niece, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday afternoon in the P. and O. steamer Deccan. His Lordship was to be installed at St. Paul's Cathedral at the morning service on Sunday last.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* understands that the entire expense of the journey of the Khan of Khelat from his territory to the Delhi Imperial Assemblage and back was defrayed by the Government of India in the Foreign Department besides the grant of Rs. 200 per day for expenses. Why, asks our contemporary, this unusual concession to this Chief?

FROM a telegram from Tashkend, dated December 23rd, it appears that Col. Prejevalsky's expedition to Kashghar and Northern Tibet had, according to latest advices, reached Kurla, to the south-west of Karashar and that the Colonel had been well received by the Kashgharians. He was in hopes of starting for Lake Lob on November 2nd.

THERE seems some probability that Cleopatra's Needle, which has for so many years been lying on the seashore near Alexandria, may be removed at last to England. The expense has hitherto been the great obstacle, as it was calculated to cost £80,000; but an engineer has now come forward, who says that it can be removed and set up at the end of Northumberland Avenue for seven thousand pounds.

THE *Athenæum* is sorry to hear that the Library of the India Office is not to have to itself even the miserable portion of the building formerly occupied by the India Museum. The Finance Department, it is said, claims a share. When we think of the promises once made, of the structure worthy of the Oriental treasures it contains that was to be erected for the Library, we must own to a feeling of disappointment that even a few attic rooms are grudged for such a collection.

THE Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, composed of seven Judges of the High Court which sat during a portion of the last and the previous week, have taken time to consider their judgments as to the very important question whether Act XXII. of 1869, which empowers the Lieutenant-Governor by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* to remove the territory commonly known as the Jintia and Khasi Hills from the jurisdiction of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts and offices established under the General Regulations and Acts, is valid or invalid?

WE learn from *India Portugueza* that the new commercial treaty between Goa and the Indian Government, the negociation of which has been entrusted to Mr. Novaes of the Portuguese Foreign Office, contemplates removing the contraband on tobacco by the English Government, and on salt by the Goa Government. It is also asserted that a project of opening banking houses in the Portuguese Asiatic Settlements is being contemplated with a probability of securing very soon commercial treaties between Goa and England, Mozambique and France, and Angola and Germany.

THE [illegible] announces the death of Major E. D. Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General, Mysore Police, which melancholy event occurred on the 9th instant, near Bangalore. Major Gompertz served in the second Burmese war in 1852-53-54, and with the Saugor field division in quelling the mutiny in India, 1857-58; was present at the affair of Kubrai, 17th, and battle of Banda, 19th April 1858; action near Chitero Role, 13th August, action near Punghanttee, 6th September, action at Kurreeseah 2nd January 1859; served in Bundelcund in 1859. Major Gompertz was well known in Bangalore where he had been for a number of years, and his loss will be greatly felt by all classes of the community.

A SMART firm of American engineers in London, who do not believe in peace, have hit upon a novel mode of sending small cannon to any place where they may be required, and where perhaps the powers in command might object to their introduction. The plan in question consists of taking two small guns and placing a round bar of strong wood down the bore of each, so as to hold them together, the muzzles joining. They then bind the whole with straw rope, and cover that with a coat of fire clay. This forms a perfect core, and round it is cast an iron column, like those used in building purposes. When complete they would not excite the suspicions of the most cautious customs' officers. In August, 1875, the Carlists received six small mountain guns in this way, the columns being sent through France.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following further particulars regarding the late melancholy suicide of Mr. H. H. Clarke, Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Punjab, at Ludiana. It appears that for some days previous to his death, Mr. Clarke's behaviour had attracted attention; for on the 21st of January, the Tahsildar of Samrala, one of the villages in the district, sent information of his strange conduct to the Assistant Magistrate, and requested that arrangements might be made for his safety. The Assistant Magistrate at once sent a European police officer to the spot, who found Mr. Clarke in a very excited frame of mind, and brought him into Ludiana, where he was placed under the charge of a police guard at the dak bungalow. On the following day, when his luggage arrived, Mr. Clarke recognized his servant, and ordered him to bring his portmanteau, containing his clothes, into his room. This was done, and shortly after the report of a pistol was heard, and the fatal deed was accomplished. At the inquest, the servant declared that he was not aware that the revolver was in the box and a verdict of temporary insanity was returned. Poor Mr. Clarke has, we understand, left a widow with a large family.

PUNDIT NAIN SINGH, the successful Indian scientific explorer, having become unfit for further work, chiefly through illness contracted in climates of extreme rigour like Tibet, has been strongly recommended (says the *Athenæum*) by the Government of India for the grant of a village in Rohilcund and of a sum of £100. The "Pundit," as this energetic and enterprising traveller has been known for many years to English readers, was originally in the service of the Schlagintweits during the years 1856 7; he then became head master of a school in Kumaon, and after that was trained in survey work to qualify him for trans-frontier exploration. His first great exploit consisted in the survey of the upper course of the Brahmaputra, from Lake Mansarowar to Lhasa. This was rewarded by the Royal Geographical Society by the present of a gold watch, which was unfortunately subsequently stolen by one of the Pundit's own pupils. His other great feat (which has mainly helped to shatter his constitution) was his survey of over 1,300 miles (also in Tibetan territory) from Ladak, by a hitherto unknown route, to Lhasa, and thence by the Towang route into British territory. This remarkable journey was noticed in these columns some months back, and we are much gratified at finding that the hope we then expressed, that such services would be fitly rewarded, has been justified.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* describes an interview he had with General Tchernayeff, who arrived in Paris on the 16th January on his way to Nice. "General Tchernayeff assured me that, in presence of what he characteristically styled the organised disorder of the Servian troops, the object of his constant solicitude was to make the Turks believe he had a *bona fide* army under his command. 'Nothing can give you an idea of the true state of things,' observed the General. 'The Servian soldiers used to leave the ranks and return to their homes, and only come back when it suited them. Up to August 20 there were only a few Russian volunteers here and there; afterwards 604 officers and 1,800 men joined the Servian troops; but I formally declare that the Russian element of my army was never more numerous.' The General says it is a mistake to imagine that Russia is disposed to accept peace at any price. In presence of the position she has assumed, there are certain eventualities which would oblige her to take the field, and in that case he has not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate success of her troops. The moral and sanitary condition of the latter are, he says, satisfactory; the whole army is eager to fight—in fact, the excitement against Turkey now prevailing amongst them would render it exceedingly difficult to disband them without war. A portion of those quartered in Bessarabia have been affected by opthalmia, but no epidemic illness has yet made its appearance. The Turks, he says, are formidable behind a fortress, but cannot hold their own against the Russians in the open field. Then the Russian artillery is, in his estimation, far superior to that of Turkey; in fact, it is the principal resource of the army. The Servian force might, he thinks, be reformed, but it would require considerable funds, a certain number of Russian officers to form the cadres, and a nucleus of volunteers for the ranks. Concerning his future plans General Tchernayeff tells me that at the interview he had a short time ago with the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kischeneff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army Corps said that until the question of peace or war was decided he might either remain in Russia or travel on the Continent, but in case of hostilities the General hopes to resume active service."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XIII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Prices during the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Prices during present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all Talukas.
							Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	5,46,944	3,557	3,450	2,29,233	63,363	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34½ 28½	31½ 26½	24·94	14·4
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	16,400	17,000	3,59,272	1,24,837	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 29	35·20	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,840	7,73,938	6,40,000	27,449	25,716	4,05,090	2,58,990	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	26 24	27 24	24·8	10·65
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	52,000	49,700	8,43,431	3,43,425	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	25½ 23½	24 23	31·6	20·76
Sholapore	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	70,481	49,415	11,06,178	5,61,307	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Sattara	4,988	2,082	10,64,002	4,61,000	19,469	14,391	5,71,338	1,93,322	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20½ 20	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi	5,085	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	48,023	30,835	6,60,750	2,40,442	Jowari 86 Bajri 76	17½ 17¼	18½ 19½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum	4,591	2,060	9,38,750	5,01,000	25,600	12,034	4,57,388	1,99,719	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 19	20 20	30·43	21·34
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	28,188	26,557	8,08,590	1,64,868	Jowari 43	18	18		
Total	54,335	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616	2,90,537	2,49,158	54,43,240	21,49,278				26·39	13·61

Slight grain importation has taken place in Khandesh; no exportation, Small-pox and fever continue. 12 cents of rain.

Small-pox decreasing in Nasik. Rain falling at Nasik.

Grain imports are enough at Ahmednuggur.

Grain importation continues at Poona; prices steady. Public health good.

Grain supply is good at Sholapore; imports Rs. 33,440; exports Rs. 76,404. 65 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply is plentiful at Satara. Small-pox at Nehr Tank.

Grain importation continues at Kaladgi; supply sufficient; exportation from two Talukas. 114 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply is plentiful at Belgaum. 118 deaths from cholera.

Grain importation continues at Dharwar; and market steady. 581 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are Roads, Tanks and Miscellaneous.

In the Native States of Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, at Akalkote, Joth, and Phaltan, in which 801,234 persons are affected by the famine out of a population of 1¼ millions, covering an area of 4,644 square miles, 23,499 persons are employed on relief works compared with 19,842 in the previous week. The allotments of money amount to Rs. 2,67,813 of which Rs. 1,24,854 have been expended. The prices of grain are slightly dearer but no change of any importance has taken place.

2. There has been rain in Khandeish and Nasik, and it appears probable that it has fallen in other Districts since the Collectors' reports were despatched. It can now do nothing but harm to any, except irrigated, crops, and while it will, on the one hand, improve the water-supply, it will, it is feared, be the cause of considerable sickness among the labourers employed upon Relief Works in exposed situations.

3. Prices have again slightly declined this week, jowari now averaging 23¼ lbs. throughout the nine affected Districts.

4. The number of people upon relief works is 249,158, against 290,537 last week, and there are also 7,136 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri, making a total of 256,294. This decrease is mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders of Government reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency, and insisting on moderate tasks, and to the endeavours made to transfer able-bodied people from Civil works to those under Public Works Department supervision. The people in Sholapur are "on strike," are acting in bodies and in concert, and are probably under influences which are not apparent. Some of them are, no doubt, sufficiently well off to be able to decline work, and these it is the object of Government to get rid of, but others are not in this position, and it is possible that before the stronger and more robust, who sustain the movement, are brought to reason, some of the weakly may suffer. Occupation and the means of earning wages are open and available to all, and the District Officers have been ordered to be vigilant as regards scattered cases of distress, and at once to afford relief. Those persons, who are really in need of relief, cannot of course, hold out long, and will shortly return; but, at present, they are reported to be unwilling either to work properly on the unchanged rates of pay under the Public Works Department, or to accept the altered and lower rates under Civil Agency.

5. The Government of India have entirely removed the restrictions previously placed upon large relief works, and have entrusted the Government with the powers of commencing such works, whenever satisfied of their necessity. The powers delegated to Collectors, from time to time, to order the actual commencement of certain relief works which had previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government, have, under instructions from the Government of India, withdrawn. It is to be noted that Collectors were never invested with power to commence relief works which had not previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government.

6. Sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the earth-works of the Dhond-Manmad Railway. The work will be begun at once, and will prove of the utmost importance in meeting the distress in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, and Sholapur. The Government of India are also considering a suggestion of this Government for commencing the earth-works of the Karwar and Bellary Railway for the purpose of relief in the southern parts of this Presidency.

7. This Government have also sanctioned the commencemet of the Gokak Canal, in the Belgaum District.

Government have taken further steps in connection with the laying down of pressed hay upon the principal grain thoroughfares in those affected Districts which are remote from the sea coast, and from railway communication.

8. Abstracts of the information supplied to the Government of India from every taluka of the affected area accompany this report.

9. A map is not forwarded with this Summary, as it would only be a repetition of that sent last week: when any material change takes place, a fresh map will be furnished.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week ending 3rd February 1877.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of Children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Khandesh	46	14	396	410	486	118
Nasik	12	8	135	143	7,847	1,584
Ahmednagar	1,408	886	3,907	4,293	2,545	603
Poona	1,946	838	4,780	5,618	18,755	6,404
Sholapur	892	1,075	11,251	12,326	3,896	1,279
Satara	51	28	1,043	1,071	4,300	1,066
Kaladgi	122	62	505	567	...	...
Belgaum	491	186	1,248	1,434	...	...
Dharwar	Return not received.	Return not Received.	1,372	1,372	...	...
Total	4,968	2,597	24,637	27,234	37,333	11,054

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food grains 4,933 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st January 1877, and during the same week 3,322 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur, and Nasik-Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,255 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November, December and January to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 154,760 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	January 1877.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	57,674
Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate Stations	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,467	82 662
Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate Stations	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,595	14,424
Total	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,521	154,760

13. On the whole, the present week is one of some anxiety, the public health in the south of the Pres idency, and particularly in Dharwar, is far from good, and the position of affairs in Sholapur is unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, and the large works which are now sanctioned will enable this Government to make better sanitary arrangements than have hitherto been possible, and, at the same time, to exact a reasonable amount of labour from all able-bodied people seeking relief.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major,-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

DEPARTURE OF MR. LEMESURIER.

MR. H. P. LEMESURIER, who has been connected with railway enterprise in India since 1853, and who has occupied the prominent position of Agent to the G. I. P. Railway since 1869, left Bombay yesterday evening, by the mail steamer Surat, for Egypt, where he is about to take up the appointment of Railway Commissioner under the Khedive's Government. There was a large attendance of well-known Bombay ladies and gentlemen at the Bunder to wish Mr. LeMesurier God-speed, and several went with him on board the steamer. The G. I. P. Volunteers, who have always had Mr. LeMesurier's warm support, furnished a guard of honour, and before leaving, Mr. LeMesurier delivered a short speech to them. His remarks were, however, inaudible except to those in his immediate vicinity on account of the strong wind which was blowing at the time. Among the gentlemen present at the Bunder and on board were Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. J. J. Carey, from Indore, about whom Mr. LeMesurier spoke at the farewell dinner on Saturday night; Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Mathew, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Conder, &c., &c., &c.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 9TH FEB.

Two Kojahs were fined Rs. 50 each by the City Magistrate the other day for tearing up some country drums during the Mohorrum. It would appear that it was the wish of the peer of the Kojahs,—Aga Ali Shah—that no drums should beat during the Mohorrum. But the drum-beaters persisted and hence the mischief to their property. The petition to the Aga (for permission to beat drums) was produced in Court, and amongst other statements, the Aga was described as the "lord and governor" of the people of Kurrachee. It is only lately that some Kojahs were heavily punished for a murderous assault on one of their castemen for disavowing the Aga. On the occasion of the Mohorrum, I am informed that a large police force had to be stationed in order to preserve peace as a breach of it was apprehended.

There has been severe illness in Kurrachee this cold season, fever, ague and small-pox being most prevalent. The cold has been very mild. We had a good shower of rain last week and two more this week. The thermometer which used to stand at 72° indoors has gone down to 68°. We hope that the temperature will keep down, as the station enjoys better health when we have been cold. The 56th Pompadours are still stationed at Landi, a place about 14 miles from here.

A number of dispensaries have been opened by our Municipality in various localities in Kurrachee. There was one wanting in the Sudder or the Camp quarter. This desideratum has at last been supplied. From 70 to 80 patients attend it daily, and during one or two months of its existence all the medicines supplied to it have been exhausted.

The Indian Law Reports have not been very regularly published by Government, and when we attempt to tax them about their irregularity, we are told that it is a Government organ, and that they are not to be spoken to as though they were private book-sellers. If their dignity is so readily affected, then I think it is time that Government should leave all legitimate private enterprise to private individuals instead of being their own printers, publishers, and bakers.

We have had an accession to our bar lately. Mr. Pullen, barrister-at-law, has arrived here and commenced practice. I am afraid that there are already too many legal practitioners in Kurrachee, and that there is no good field for new comers. I hope he will succeed.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ON Tuesday evening, January 16, at a meeting of the London Branch of the above Association, held in the house of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London, a paper "on the employment of native Indian gentlemen in the public service of India" was read by by J. B. Phear, Esq., late Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M. P., who presided, said the natives of India had no better friend than Mr. Phear. Most of those who had spent the better part of their lives amongst the natives of India had a very kindly feeling towards them, notwithstanding something which had lately been said. He had noticed that gentlemen going to India somewhat late in life carried their enthusiasm in this respect further than persons born and bred in the country, and one of the men who after practising a profession in England had gone to India in mature life and acquired that enthusiasm was Mr. Phear, who was not only an enthusiastic but a practical friend of the natives.

Mr. Phear, in the course of his paper, dwelt on the advantages which India derived from English administration, pointing out that the English officials, although not free from prejudices and even if not men of business, addressed themselves to their work with impartiality and thoroughness; whereas the social every-day opinion of any class of natives was very lax in this direction. With them imagination prevailed universally over matter-of-fact; and native witnesses would never confine their evidence to what they had actually seen. For precision, method, uniformity and collar-work they were little to be depended upon, unless imbued with the European spirit. He insisted strongly on the intrinsic character of English administration, the permanent guarantee for its durability consisting in the impartial and inflexible justice of its rule. This distinguished it from any other foreign domination, and justified all reasonable measures for maintaining its purity and quality. In fact, the interests of the people themselves demanded that nothing should be rashly done to imperil its continuance. Meanwhile, however, contact with Englishmen, English influences, and English schools had been educating certain portions of the middle classes of Bengal, and imbuing them with English notions. His experience of Bengal had satisfied him of the integrity and high character of the native judiciary. And further, as the native judges possessed knowledge of the vernacular and habits of the people, they constituted more efficient courts of first instance than such courts would be under English judicial officers alone. The High Court of Calcutta, he was happy to say, had recently taken some steps towards removing the great disadvantage which arose from ignorance of the practice of business in courts of justice. But the result of education to which he had referred had an important political signification; for what had happened in the Judicial Department might be looked for even in the executive. He saw no reason why educated native gentlemen, if only they could be inspired with an Englishman's self reliance and sense of duty, should not satisfactorily fill superior posts in the executive branch of the service. Although the general civilisation of the country, and the active social influences therein, had not yet advanced so far as to furnish a class of men who could without serious detriment to good government and administration—as we understood them—and great loss to the people, be entrusted unaided with the management of public affairs, yet he believed a stage of education had been reached which was sufficient to prepare competent men for association with English officers and for public work on generally equal terms with them, provided these native gentlemen were brought in by a regular professional course, so that they might have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with professional spirit and feeling. And if, as he believed, the judicial and executive services could be opened in their higher branches to properly trained native officers, it was, for many reasons, incumbent on the English governing power so to open them. After alluding to the frequent manifestation by both English gentlemen and English ladies of repugnance to associate with natives of any position, Mr. Phear remarked that nothing would lead more decisively towards doing away with this mischievous prejudice than the intermixture of cultivated native gentlemen on equal terms in the higher branches of the judicial and civil service of the country.

Professor Shedon Amos was of opinion that the great function of England was not only to govern itself but to teach other peoples how to govern themselves, and unless England taught a considerable number of individuals in its greatest dependency the art of government, it would fail to fulfil its greatest function. The art of governing was eminently one which could be learnt by its practical exercise.

Mr. Talbot observed that all the functions of government had in the Punjab been concentrated under the government of one person and that systems had worked very well for many years; but gradually, as work increased, a change had been made approximating towards district government. It would he thought be difficult for a native Deputy Commissioner, for instance, to work harmoniously with a European police officer; but by concentrating all the functions of government under one head and multiplying districts in order to meet the increase of work, native officials might be employed, as they would have little to do with European railway officials or the military.

Raja Ram Pal Singh argued that competent native gentlemen could not be induced to enter the public service so long as they had to commence in such low positions with poor remunerations, and advocated the employment of gentlemen of birth and education only.

Mr. Bose, a native, maintained with some excitement that so long as the present narrow-minded principle was acted upon in the rule of India, natives could not expect any good from the government of foreigners.

Mr. Hall was of opinion that the best place of benefiting India was to promote the cultivation of the products of the soil.

A gentleman from Ceylon complained that the agreement with Ceylonese on the assumption of government by the English had not been carried into effect.

After some remarks from Madam Ronniger and Mr. Small, (who hoped the Government of India would hesitate to put such men as Mr. Bose in official positions [Hisses.]

Mr. M'Minn speaking from fifteen years' experience of the Civil Service of India, admitted that it was degraded by the employment of natives at a very low rate of pay, so that no well educated man in Upper India had any chance of receiving suitable employment. This was a national injustice, and he believed that in time steps would be taken to satisfy the proper ambition of the natives. He recommended simultaneous examination in England and India, pointing out that the questions could be telegraphed; and despite Mr. Phear's confidence in the Bengali, submitted that at present the native Civil Service was corrupt.

Mr. Ahmed held that the safest policy would be to treat all the subjects of the empire on an equal footing in regard to admission to the public services. He attributed the neglect of Indian questions by Parliament to the fact that Indian interests were not taken into account by English constituencies during elections of members. The proposal of simultaneous examinations met with his approval.

Mr. Phear explained that he had had no intention of entering upon a scheme for the admission of natives.

The Chairman observed that educated native gentlemen were inclined to take somewhat exaggerated views on the subject, and to suppose that they suffered from more injustice than they were really subjected to; while they were too ready to jump to the conclusion that educated natives were already fitted to govern the country. It was an exaggeration to say that the natives had no share in the civil administration of India. On the contrary, by far the larger part of it—indeed the whole except the very highest—was at this moment in the hands of the natives; and the work was very well done by them. If such arguments as these of Mr. Bose were to prevail the moral would be that the English might very well take themselves off, because the natives of India were quite sufficiently educated to take their place. He did not think they had yet arrived at that point. The presence of Englishmen was necessary in India, and if they were to take a large share of the administration, inasmuch as they were expensive instruments of government it was needful that they should be employed in the highest places. At the same time, he fully admitted that as the natives became more and more qualified for the highest places, it was quite right that they should have their share of them. He believed they were gradually becoming qualified for them, but this was not a change which ought to be made at one bound. While the natives had many good qualities, intellect of a high class, and had reached a high point of education yet the greater part of them—although no doubt there were admirable exceptions—were characterised by a certain want of thoroughness and energy which very much detracted from their position and capability. This was a defect which he hoped could be speedily cured. He could not agree in the view of Raja Ram Pal Singh, that only the aristocracy should be admitted to the Civil Service; for that argument was equivalent to saying in England—"Don't make judges and chancellors of wretched graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, who only after 20 or 30 years hard labour gain a considerable position at the bar; but take the sons of lords and great men, and make them judges and chancellors." It would be a great mistake to act upon such a principle in England, but it would be a much greater mistake in India where the sons of the aristocrats had no opportunity of going to public schools, and were brought up under great disadvantages. In short, admission to the public service must not be a matter of privilege but a matter of merit. As for the question of promotion to the highest point, let the rule be that where a native showed such distinguished merit as fitted him for such a responsible position, let him be put in it. They must begin by habituating the natives to local government, and when they were qualified for that they would gradually attain competency for higher things. It was a great evil that our Government had unfortunately destroyed the very effective system of self-government which had prevailed in India; and therefore we ought to encourage the native gentlemen to fulfil the duties of magistrates, and heads of communities in towns, so to manage their own affairs.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Phear and to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were eight European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'S HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all, 319 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday Of these 69 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 246 by the Magistrates of Police and 4 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 303 were natives and the remainder 16 Europeans.

ASSAULT AT SEA.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Charles MacCullum, Chief Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khandalla, appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, to answer a charge of assault brought against him by the 4th engineer, C. Bowhill, whose statement was corroborated by the 3rd engineer and one of the passengers. Defendant was fined Rs. 10.

H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 262 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 201 prisoners, including 17 women, of whom 14 were non-labour prisoners, and 187 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 61 prisoners, including three women. Of these latter 27 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 34 from the Small Causes Court.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—Wednesday, the 14th February, being Ash Wednesday, there will be a celebration of Holy Communion on that day in Altamont Chapel at 7-30 A.M. This Chapel has been licensed by the Bishop, and there is a celebration of Holy Communion therein every Sunday at 7-30 A.M. [Monday was erroneously printed yesterday for Sunday. The Holy Communion is celebrated every Sunday at 7-30 A.M.]

SOCIETY OF VINCENT DE PAUL, MATHARPACADY.—We are requested by the members of the Matharpacady Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received for the purchase of a building for the accommodation of the poor under the protection of the Conference:—

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur	Rs. 30
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur	" 25
H. H. Maharawul of Dungapur	" 15
Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Esq.	" 10

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Arjoon Jeevun. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment, to which he was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee on the 6th of January 1877. Being a feeble old man he was put to light labour. On the 1st instant he was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from diarrhœa, and he expired on the same morning at 12-30 o'clock. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa."

NATIVE INFANTRY PLUCK.—On Saturday last, while the last race of the afternoon was being run, a native soldier had his pocket picked of Rs. 5. When the soldier became aware of his loss, he gave chase to the thief, soon overtook him, and was administering some rough blows when he was surrounded by a mob of roughs who commenced an attack upon him, but he, in a style worthy of any Irishman, undid his belt and with it quickly cleared the ground. Turning round to the native who had possessed himself of his money, he demanded its restoration, but the thief would not give it up, whereupon the sepoy dealt him a severe kick in the ribs. The stolen five rupees were then handed over, and Mr. Sepoy walked off as if nothing had happened, refusing even to hand the man over to the police.

RUNNING DOWN A PATTIMAR.—As the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Euphrates, Captain Shiell, was proceeding out of the harbour on Saturday morning about 3 A. M. in charge of a pilot, she ran into a pattimar lying at anchor in the fairway near the outer light-ship, but showing no light. The steamer's lights were burning brightly. The ship was going at half speed and the chief officer was on the forecastle with his binoculars, in addition to the usual look-out. The pattimar, having no lights, was not seen till she was reported as being "under the bows." Orders were promptly given to put the helm hard a starboard and stop the engines and go full speed astern, but the collision was inevitable. The boats were lowered and the men on board the pattimar five in number, who said they were all asleep, were rescued. Only a few of their effects were recovered. The pattimar was loaded with wood and was bound to Nowabunder.

AN ORDER UNDER THE INDIAN TRUSTEES' ACT.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Francis Antonio Fernandes, applied that a sum of Rs. 2,000 invested in 4 per cent. Government Loan, standing in the name of the late General Parkinson, and now in the hands of Messrs. Remington and Co. may either be transferred by Messrs. Remington and Co., to the petitioner, or that a new trustee may be appointed. The application was made in the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act 27 of 1866, and in the matter of an indenture, dated 18th March 1829. The Act provides that the person interested in a trust fund may apply by petition to the Court for an order vesting the trust fund in any person the Court may think fit. It appears that by the indenture of 18th March 1829, a sum of Rs. 16,000 was set apart as a marriage settlement at the marriage of John Hanton and Anna Michie. John Hanton by his will, which was proved in 1849, invested the money in trust for his children, and the petitioner, one of his descendants, claimed Rs. 2,000 as his share. General Parkinson was the sole surviving trustee of the marriage settlement; and the trust fund had remained in the hands of Messrs Remington and Co. He died in England in 1872; and Messrs. Remington and Co. could not pay out of the fund until a new trustee was appointed. His Lordship ordered that the right of transfer to the Rs. 2,000, and the dividends and interest thereon be vested in Mr. E. M. Fogo, and that he do forthwith transfer and make over to the petitioner the monies now in the hands of Messrs. Remington and Co.; the costs to be paid out of the interest on the Rs. 2,000.

A PRINCELY ORDER.—The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has not forgotten the famine which seems now to have reached its crisis in the Deccan. His Highness has given orders to his agents in the different Deccan stations to "feed" daily a certain number of the starving Hindoos. We think that the Maharajas and Chiefs who are of Deccan origin should follow the Maharaja's good example, and thus show that they feel real sympathy with those who are at present suffering from distress and starvation.—*Deccan Herald.*

MATHERAN.—Our Matheran correspondent writes that "the thakoors have killed a tigress which has been prowling about the place for some time, and the Government present of Rs. 25 is to be awarded to the one who actually shot it. There was a heavy fall of rain on the hill on Wednesday last. The high wind and pouring rain commenced at Matheran at 2 A. M., and continued more or less until the evening at 6 o'clock, when it cleared off, leaving an almost cloudless sky. A few drops of rain fell on Thursday night, but the sun shone out on Friday morning in all its full splendour. The residents have felt the cold very severely. The climate is still bracing to-day (Saturday); and this climate would prove a pleasant change to the dwellers in Poona. This season will be remembered as a most unusual one at Matheran."—*Id.*

BOMBAY RACES.

THE SECOND DAY.

THE programme of to-day's races is as follows:—

1st Bell at 4 o'clock precisely.

1st Race—At 4-20 P.M.

THE DERBY.

		st.	lbs.	
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Young Shere Ali	8	9	Brewtey
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Judge Advocate	9	2	Cassum
Major Crosbie's	c a h Nonpareil	8	1	Finch
Mr Jones's	c a h Kitano	9	5	Hackney
Mr Windham's	g a h Sam (late Guiding Star)	8	9	—
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a c The Prince	7	10	Oomer

2nd Race—At 4-40 P.M.

THE FORBES STAKES.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr Thomas's	bk w h Raven	9	0	Donaldson
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's	bk e h Crown Prince	9	7	Finch
Maharaja Khusore Sing's	c aus g Fireman	7	2	—
Major Farwell's	b aus g Oliver Twist	8	10	—

3rd Race—At 5 P.M.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER PURSE.

		Rs.	st.	lbs.	
Mr Jones's	b a h Cherub	600	7	13	Gerrard
Colonel Chesshyre's	g a h Farewell (late Seawoosh)	600	7	13	—
Mr Aga Moochool Sha's	b a h Shaheen	700	8	3	Brewtey
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's	bk a h Black Buck (late Saladin)	800	8	7	Finch
H H The Nawab of Jowrah's	g a h Saracen	700	8	3	—
Mr B's	w a g Chartreuse		7	5	Oomer

4th Race—At 5-20 P.M.

THE MANSFIELD STAKES.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr George's	g a h Nasib	7	12	Blackburn
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	9	10	Brewtey
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a h Merrylegs	10	0	Hackney
Major Crosbie's	g a h Dutchman	9	2	Finch
Mr Covey's	b a h Marquis	10	0	Vinall
Mr Jones's	c a h Kitano	8	3	Donaldson
H H the Nawab of Jowrah's	b a h Syrian	9	7	Imam

The lotteries were announced to be held in the tent on the Race-course last evening at 9 o'clock; but probably on account of H. E. the Governor's Ball, there was a very small attendance and only one lottery—that on the Derby—was got through. The lotteries will accordingly be continued at one o'clock to-day. The result of this single lottery of last night was that:—

	Rs.
Nonpariel sold for	200
Sam	10
The Prince	200
H. H. Aga Khan's stable (Young Shere Ali and Judge Advocate)	65
Kitano	35

In the amalgated lottery on this [illegible] about a month ago,—

	Rs.
H. H. Aga Khan's stable sold for	100
Mr. Jawood bin S[illegible] "	5
Mr. Abdool Raymon's "	210
Mr. Windham's "	5
Major Crosbie's "	5
Mr. Jones's "	185

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. Surat, Captain G. C. Burn, sailed yesterday for Southampton, *via* the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Miss E. Dannies.
For Venice.—Mr. Ott.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 4,173 tons, Captain Edward Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (January 12th), via the Suez Canal, with 60 officers, 12 ladies and five children; 1,023 men, 60 women and 68 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Capt. J. H. Free, R. H. A.
Pay Master J. H. Dyer, 11th Hussars.
Major H. P. Lane, 8th Bde. R. A.
Lieut. W. S. Churchword, 8th Bde. R. A.
Lieut. C. E. Walker, 8th Bde. R. A.
Lieut. P. L. Williams, 8th Bde. R. A.
Lieut. C. F. Magrath, 8th Bde. R. A.
Major Swinton, 9th Bde. R. A.
Lieut. A. D. Macdonald, R. A.
Lieut. F. H. Maude, R. E.
Lieut. G. C. Shate, R. E.
Lieut. S. C. N. Grant, R. E.
Major J. Craig, 1/5th Regt.
Capt. W. S. Egerton, 1/8th Regt.
Lieut. T. C. Thomson, 1/8th Regt.
Lieut. S. Brown, 1/8th Regt.
Lieut. T. Farley, 2/9th Regt.
Capt. S. L. Richards, 2/17th Regt.
Sub-Lieut. A. W. M. Kinetry, 2/17th Regt.
Sub-Lieut. J. S. G. Manera, 2/17th Regt.
Lieut. T. E. C. H. Gordon-Cuming, 2/22nd Regt.
Major N. C. Ramsay, 2/25th Regt.
Major J. D. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.
Lieut. A. D. D. Kelly, 34th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. J. A. Jones, 45th Regt.
Col. R. H. Travers, 48th Regt.
Qr.-Mr. J. Knox, 48th Regt.
Lieut. F. M. Maycock, 48th Regt.
Sub-Lieut. J. H. Parsons, 63rd Regt.
Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 67th Regt.
Capt. W. J. Tibbs, 70th Regt.
Lieut. W. A. G. Smith, 70th Regt.
Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, 70th Regt.
Capt. W. H. Warner, 81st Regt.
Lieut. H. C. B. Farrant, 81st Regt.
Lieut. G. W. N. Dundas, 92nd Regt.
Pay Master J. J. Bailey, R. Brigade.
Capt. H. J. S. Walpore, R. Brigade.
Dy. Surg.-General R. H. Frankley, A.M.D.
Surg.-Major W. G. N. Manley, V.C., A.M.D.
Surg.-Maj. J. Greig, A.M.D.
Surg.-Maj. S. Flood, A.M.D.
Surg. T. J. A. Crow, A.M.D.
Capt. G. F. White, 51st.
Capt. E. H. Kennett, 51st.
Lieut. H. Earle, 51st.
Major R. Lacy, 59th.
Capt. R. Elias, 59th.
Lieut. W. G. Small, 59th.
Lieut. B. W. Lucas, 59th.
Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hinxman, 2/60th Rifles.
Capt. W. G. Byron, 2/60th Rifles.
Sub.-Lieut. H. D. Banks, 2/60th Rifles.
Lieut. G. P. Hatch, 62nd Regiment.
Sub.-Lieut. D. P. Robertson 62nd Regt.
Major C. H. Kinaham, 63rd.
Capt. C. D. James, 63rd.
Lieut. W. G. Gronow, 63rd.
Lieut. F. W. Thomas, 63rd

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain F. R. Sharpe, will sail to-day for England, with 27 officers, 7 ladies, 6 children; 923 men, 67 women, and 170 children, and 30 native followers. The following is the list of officers:—

FOR ENGLAND.

Captain J. B. and Mrs. Tyler, R.H.A.
Capt. A. J. Saunders, R.A.
Lieut. Denny, R.A.
Lieut. A. F. F. Adams, 1/2nd Foot.
Capt. F. and Mrs. Beauchamp, 2/7th Foot.
Pay Master F. T. O. and Mrs. Hopser and three children, 2/15th Foot.
Lieut. J. C. M. Pigott, 66th Regiment.
Surg. E. H. Joynt, M.D.
Lieut. F. W. and Mrs. Snell and child, Staff Corps.
Capt A. C. Meney, 43rd Foot.
Lieut. E. G. Bennett, 48th Foot.
Surg. J. C. Clery, M.D.
Lieut. H. Yaitskell, Staff Corps.
Major W. Franklin, 76th Regiment.
Major G. O. Conner, R.A.
Lieut. S. H. Hanison, 1/8th Foot.
Major C. Robert, 9th Foot.
Lieut. C. H. Shepherd, 2/9th Foot.
Lieut. E. Acfrey, 1/17th Foot.
Lieut. J. B. Forster, 1/18th Foot.
Capt. A. S. Carter, 51st Foot.
Lieut. R. Burnett, 51st Foot.
Lieut. F. Matherin, 70th Foot.
Captain J. M. Tingcomb, 72nd Foot.
Surg.-Major G. White, M.D.
Surg.-Major J. Watts, M.D.
Major T. C. Graham, Staff Corps.
Capt. M. Tulloch, Staff Corps.
Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, Staff Corps.

FOR ADEN.
55TH FOOT.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Hume.
Major A. Morgan.
Major W. H. Kurland.
Capt. M. M. Gilles.
Capt. H. W. D. Kiley.
Capt. A. H. Kay.
Capt. D. A. Ogden.
Capt. S. Cargell.
Lieut. E. H. C. Braddon.
Lieut. W. L. Pitt.
Lieut. T. Drew.
Lieut. C. J. G. Inglis.
Lieut. C. G. Brind.
Lieut. P. Eyton.
Lieut. A. W. W. Moncy-Kyrb.
Lieut. W. H. Binke.
Qr.-Mr. T. H. Vicken.
Pay Master. H. Binke.
Surg.-Major R. W. Berkley.
Surg.-Major A. Barker.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·949
Temperature of the Air	72·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·0
Dew Point	60·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·665
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	77·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	65·0
General Direction of wind	N, ENE, ESE, E, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	215

BOMBAY BUGGIES.

THOSE comical-looking, ricketty, uncomfortable, and occasionally even dangerous two wheeled vehicles which, under the euphonious name of buggies, have vexed the souls of "poor whites" in Bombay for years past, have long been a standing disgrace to the civilization of the capital of Western India. Attempts have been made at different times to remedy the nuisance, but up to the present, the abominable buggies and quite as objectionable buggywallas have driven triumphantly through all opposition, and still retain a monopoly of the hack traffic. At last, however, there is a chance of our being emancipated from the buggy slavery under which we have groaned, and which we have anathematised, so long. In November last, many were rejoiced to see an advertisement issued by Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, offering a prize of Rs. 600 for a design and full-sized model of a hack vehicle which must embrace a number of conditions chief of which were that "the driver must be placed so as to be entirely separated from the passengers," the "total weight must not exceed 7 cwts. for a two-wheeled or 8 cwts. for a four wheeled" conveyance; and "the total cost must not exceed Rs. 300. There was also an additional prize offered of Rs. 300, for a second design with model ½ full size of a hack vehicle in accordance with the above requirements." The time originally allowed for preparing the designs and models and forwarding them to the Municipal Commissioner was from the date of the advertisement, 7th November 1876 till the 1st January 1877; but an extension of the period was subsequently granted, and the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., and Mr. Edginton, Assistant Commissioner of Police, met yesterday to discuss and decide upon the merits of the designs and models that were submitted. For the second prize there was no competition, but for the first four competitors came forward and sent in five models. The designers were Mr. Waite, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, Ahmedabad, and a member of the Uncovenanted Service; Mr. Hurrichund Sadashew, C.E., of Bombay; Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee; and Mr. Bazonjee Muncherjee. The last named competitor sent two models, and the other three had one each. Two of the models—that of Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee and one by Mr. Bazonjee Muncherjee— consisted merely of the present style of buggy with lengthened shafts and a perch thrown out for the driver in front, and of course with the axle arranged so as to balance the machines These did not appear to meet with much favour except at the hands of the designers, one of whom seemed inordinately fond of the child of his invention, and evidently thought it could not possibly be improved upon. He secured one of the judges by the button-hole, and pathetically assured him that he had spent the whole of the last 15 years of his life—which altogether extended to only 24 years—designing and perfecting that most interesting vehicle. The great objection to it was that the driver would not be sufficiently removed from the passengers, the ordinary Bombay buggywalla not being the pleasantest article we wot of to "come between the wind and one's nobility;" and even the enterprising competitor's offer, when the matter was explained to him, to provide the drivers with a bottle of *eau de cologne* apiece, did not secure a more favourable judgment on his invention. The second model of Mr. Bazonjee Muncherjee was after the fashion of the two vehicles already noticed with the exception that the seat for the driver was thrown further forward and rested upon two additional wheels, forming a kind of phaeton. The same objection taken to the others applied to this, with the addition that the wear and tear off and on the four wheel would be too great. The only models therefore that received much consideration were those of Mr. Waite and Mr. Hurrichund Sadashew. That by Mr. Waite was an elegant structure very much after the fashion of a light dog-cart with a moveable light top frame and leather cover, and within the frame a partition, on either side of which would sit the passengers and the driver, back to back. The vehicle submitted by Mr. Hurrichund was by no means so good-looking, but the judges appeared to be of opinion that the principle of the design, if worked out in a somewhat different manner, would be more fitted to the services it was intended to perform. It was a kind of attenuated shigram, with one door situated behind, and a seat on each side running fore and aft, and was mounted on a framework running upon two wheels. At the first glance one objection was apparent, viz:—that the body was raised too high, and it was stated also that the vehicle was too heavy. The judges suggested that a great improvement might be effected in point of usefulness and also in regard to appearance if the body of the conveyance were lowered materially and the framework on which it rested removed and replaced by something of a lighter construction. The wheels would also require to be higher and a few alterations would be necessary in the body. These alterations will give the vehicle something of the character of the hack conveyance used for a short time in London some years ago, and which was abandoned for various reasons,—among others, because knavish passengers occasionally absconded without paying, and left the unsuspecting Jehu to rattle comfortably along, dreaming of the extra half crown he would extract from his fare inside, until it was called to his notice that the bird had flown. This objection seemed to have occurred to Mr. Hurrichund, for attached to his model was a contrivance by which, whenever the door of the conveyance would be opened, a bell and clapper would raise an alarm at the driver's side. The result of the deliberations yesterday was that Mr. Hurrichund consented to alter his model, or to have another one constructed, according to the suggestions made by the judges. By this means, it appears to us, a very comfortable and serviceable vehicle may be obtained. The model submitted by Mr. Waite was by far the neatest looking, but it would evidently be much more suited for a private gharry than for a hack conveyance

BREACH OF CONTRACTS ARISING THROUGH THE FAMINE AT KHANDEISH.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO. *vs.* WAGJEE THACKERSEY AND NANJEE DAMJEE.—EWART, LATHAM AND CO. *vs.* GANGJEE NARPUT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Causes Court, the judgment in the above cases was delivered by Mr. J. O'Leary, the first Judge, and ran as follows:—

In these two cases the plaintiffs seek to recover damages from the defendants for the non-delivery of a quantity of linseed under a contract dated 1st August 1876. The contract, which is signed by several merchants, including the defendants in these two suits, is in this form:—"To Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. Written by the undersigned merchants, to wit, we have agreed to deliver to you new Khandeish gingelly seed of a grey (or mixed) colour (cabra) of the crop of Sumwat 1933 at the rate of Rs. 30 per one candy, the price thereof less 4 per cent rebate .... The same are to be duly delivered from 18th October 1876, up to 1st December 1876. Among these goods old and damaged and wet goods are not to be delivered, superior goods are to be duly delivered." This contract is signed by Deoraj Thackersey for the defendants Wagjee and Nanjee for fifty-one candies and by Gangjee Narput for himself, for 101 candies. The contract is signed by 34 firms and the entire amount contracted for is 2,579 candies, the largest quantity contracted for by any one firm being 151 candies. A good many of the signatures to this contract contain, as is usual in native contracts, the principal terms of the contract. 23 merchants, including defendants Wajee and Nanjee, specify in their signatures that grey or mixed gingelly seed is to be delivered, and one specifies a grey Khandeish gingelly seed, the others, including defendant Gangjee, merely sign their names and specify the number of candies they are to deliver. The defendants admit the contracts and that they have not delivered any seed under them. They contend that by reason of certain events which occurred between the date of the contract and the lease for its performance, they are under section 56 of the Contract Act (IX. of 1872) relieved from the consequences of their non-performance, the contract having, owing to those events, become void. It may be well shortly to state the general facts upon which it is contended that a defence arises in this case. It appears there is, and has been for some years, a very extensive trade carried on in Bombay in "teel seed" or linseed. This commodity is purchased in large quantities by the European and other merchants in Bombay from native dealers, and their purchases are generally effected by written contracts, which are usually entered into some months before the seed has arrived at maturity, or probably before it is sown. In former years there appears to be no doubt that the great bulk of the teel seed delivered in Bombay came from the province of Khandeish. Of the teel seed grown in that province there are two principal varieties, one known as "havri" is a white seed, which comes to maturity about October, and the other known as "cabra" or mixed (that is black and white) comes to maturity in or about November. Owing to the want of rain towards the close of the monsoon of 1876 the crop of cabra in Khandeish was seriously affected, at least one half of it seems to have been lost or not to have come to maturity. The defendants contend that the loss was much more serious. The reason why the teel seed delivered in Bombay generally came from Khandeish in former years appears to be simply that the proximity of the teel fields of Khandeish to Bombay and the facilities of carriage by rail enabled the teel seed of Khandeish to compete successfully with that produced in more distant parts of India. There is no doubt whatever that teel seed, of a quality substantially the same as that produced in Khandeish, is grown in large quantities in various parts of India. Ahmedabad and Cawnpore, for instance, produce large quantities, but hitherto, for the reasons which I have stated, the chief source of supply was Khandeish. The result of the short rainfall in Khandeish towards the close of the monsoon of 1876 was, however, that the price of cabra teel seed rose fully 30 per cent. above its usual price, and much larger quantities of teel seed naturally came from the more distant places, where the crop seems to have been, if not a full one, at least not at all so seriously affected as that of Khandeish. The price of teel seed in the market, of the quality generally known as "Khandesh cabra," seems to have been at its highest in Nov. last. It appears to have fallen slightly since that time probably owing to the large supplies from the more distant markets; but it has been, and is at present, nearly 20 per cent. above the rates at which it was, in August last, sold for future delivery. At that rate, however, there is no doubt there is an abundance of seed of a quality substantially the same as Khandeish cabra to be had in the Bombay market to satisfy all requirements. Under ordinary circumstances I do not think it would be right or proper for me to go beyond the facts as arising in this case between the plaintiffs and defendants, whose cases are actually under consideration. In these cases, however, counsel for the defendants has urged upon me that, as the very foundation for his defence, it is necessary for me to consider not only the facts of the contracts between the plaintiffs and the defendants, but also the fact that the plaintiffs have entered into large contracts with other persons for the purchase of teel seed, and further, that other merchants besides the plaintiffs have entered into still larger contracts with other native dealers: on this state of facts counsel for the defendants pleaded that the defendants were relieved from their contract owing to the failure of the crop in Khandeish. That they having contracted for the supply of Khandeish cabra, are not bound to supply any cabra grown elsewhere, and could not by the exercise of any reasonable diligence procure sufficient Khandeish cabra to satisfy their contracts, and that, even if these two defendants could have procured the 150 candies alone necessary for the performance of their contracts, I was bound to look at all the existing contracts as a whole, and consider whether if, instead of there being a large number of small contracts, there had been one vast one, made on behalf of all the European merchants on the one side and all the native dealers on the other, there would have been sufficient seed produced in Khandeish in the year 1876 to have supplied this one large contract. For the proposition that I am bound to look upon all the contracts as one, no authority whatever was cited, nor can I imagine that any can be found. If there were any foundation for such a proportion the extraordinary result would follow that if all the contracts made amounted, say to 10,000 candies, and the produce of the year to 9,999 candies, no one of the contracts could be enforced. But I conceive it is utterly impossible to adopt such a course of reasoning. It might possibly have been proved how many contracts had been made, though it is difficult to imagine how the proof would be forthcoming, but it would be manifestly impossible to prove how many of such contracts were binding, or how many would be enforced. In this very case it is in evidence that several of such contracts had been settled. There really appears to me to be no question of law possibly arising in the case as put forward by counsel for the defendants His statement was that whereas the defendants had bound themselves to supply 150 candies of Khandeish cabra, not more than 1,000 candies had been produced, or, at all events, reached Bombay. He did not suggest any reason why the defendants had not procured 150 out of the 1,000 candies, but urged that if the defendants, and some others in the same position as contractors for this seed, had purchased and delivered this 1,900 candies there would still remain several other persons who, in that event, would have no Khandeish cabra wherewith to fulfil their contracts. Now, the fact is that a great number of the other contracts alluded to are not for Khandeish seed, but for cabra simply. There appears to me to be no authority whatever for such a defence, and I think I was wrong in allowing the case to proceed to evidence on the defence as stated by counsel. However, the defendants were allowed to go into evidence, and I think, I may say, to the surprise of every one, including their own counsel, they swore, not that only about 1,000 candies of cabra had been produced in Khandeish last year, but that not one single candy of Khandeish cabra of the crop of 1933 has come to maturity. If this statement were true, the defendants and all others who had contracted would be as well under the Indian Contract Act as under English law discharged from their contracts. The plaintiffs, however, being thus taken by surprise by the evidence of the defendants, so utterly at variance with the statements put forward by their counsel, were allowed by me to go into a rebutting case, and they most satisfactorily proved that the Khandeish cabra crop of 1933, though probably not much more than half what it was in ordinary years, was a large one, and that there was plenty of the seed produced to supply the contracts before me, and for all I know all the contracts which have been entered into. The evidence of the plaintiffs on this point appears to me to be the most direct and convincing that could well be brought forward. Not only did they prove that so late as last month there were considerable quantities of new cabra seed still in Khandeish, but they produced the actual Kulkarnies from various villages in Khandeish—men whose actual business it was to watch the crop as it grew and enter the amount of it in their books for the purposes of Government Revenue. I have not at all touched on a serious question raised by the plaintiffs, as to whether the term "Khandeish," as it is used in these contracts, is not merely a term descriptive of a particular quality of cabra, wherever grown. It appears to me that on the issue as raised by the defendants themselves they must fail. They have not even shown that there was not enough of cabra produced in Khandeish to satisfy all the contracts made, and even if they had, I am of opinion that this would not be any reason why the defendants should not have supplied that which was produced—that which it is in evidence is even at this moment ready for them to supply if they will only pay the price for it. There must therefore be a decree in the first case for the plaintiffs for Rs. 647-15-3, and certified costs amounting to Rs. 85; and in the second case for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,090 and certified costs amounting to Rs. 85.

On the conclusion of the judgment, Mr. Mayhew applied for a special case to be reserved for the opinion of the High Court as to the admission of the rebutting evidence. He said that *bona fides* of the defendants had been proved by their application for a commission to Khandeish which His Honour had refused, that the defendants had given evidence to answer the case made out by the plaintiffs, but they had no opportunity of answering the rebutting evidence which had been admitted.

His Honour refused the application for a special case but allowed the amount of judgment to remain in Court for a fortnight to enable the defendants to apply to the High Court on the subject.

BENCH AND BAR.

(Statesman.)

That Sir Michael Westropp refuses to modify his strictures upon Mr. Mayhew's conduct, will not surprise any one who knows the character of the Chief Justice. A contemporary says:

"The Chief Justice of Bombay, in referring from the Bench to the report of the Bar Committee on Mr. Mayhew's conduct and the censure passed on it, announced his firm and unalterable adherence to his first opinion, again charging Mr. Mayhew with both *suppressio falsi* and *suggestio veri*. There was a large attendance in Court and considerable sensation when Sir Michael Westropp repeated his grave censure."

Sir Michael Westropp is a man of slow but exceptionally sure judgment, and that he is right in this case, we feel reasonably certain. Nothing can remove the imputation on Mr. Mayhew, but his explicit statement that the attorney's client, who handed him the brief on the Saturday afternoon, must have deliberately and wilfully deceived him. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Mayhew accepted the "brief" and instructions to apply to Mr. Justice Pinhey, without asking the clerk if he had inquired whether Sir Michael Westropp was in Bombay. The application to Mr. Pinhey was so full of impropriety while the Chief Justice was upon the spot, that it is impossible we say to believe that Mr. Mayhew made no inquiry of the 'clerk' upon the point. Well, if he did inquire, what was the reply? Did the clerk deliberately deceive him, and suppress all mention of the remonstrance made by Mr. Adams (Sir Michael's clerk) against his going before Mr. Pinhey? Sir Michael Westropp's strictures would be withdrawn instantly, if Mr. Mayhew were in the position to say: "I was deceived, my Lord, when the brief was handed to me. I inquired whether your Lordship was in Bombay, and was told you were not." As the case now stands, Mr. Mayhew says:—"I knew the impropriety of taking the application before Mr. Justice Pinhey, during your Lordship's presence in Bombay; but I made no inquiry upon the point, although I was half an hour in the carriage with the attorney's clerk, who had been expressly warned of your Lordship's presence, and of the impropriety of applying to Mr. Justice Pinhey." Sir Michael Westropp is too 'thorough' to tolerate any conventionalism on the point. The blame lies between the attorney's clerk and Mr. Mayhew; and unless Mr. Mayhew purges himself of all complicity in the matter, we think Sir Michael Westropp deserves strong public support for the course he is taking. We should be sorry to say one word that seemed to reflect upon the Bar; but it is so rare for our judges to notice questionable practice thereat, that it would be unwise to withhold public sympathy from Sir Michael in the course he is taking, now that this evidence of Mr. Adams has been published. Mr. Mayhew has either acted badly, or was in a state of coma, not knowing what he did; unless he can say positively and distinctly that the clerk who handed the brief to him wilfully deceived and lied to him.

We have so keen a sense of the temptations that, from the nature of things, beset the pleader, that every allowance is to be made for occasional lapses from the strict path of uprightness; but the very fact that the temptation is so constant and so powerful makes it desirable, we believe, that our judges should be quicker to detect these tendencies, and to repress them. It may amuse some of our readers, if we say that we have devoutly thanked God many times that we were never made a barrister, as we have felt sure that it would have made us a rascal. An eager temperament and dialectic power are among the essentials of success; and what student of human nature needs to be told of the danger they involve to their possessor. We ourselves once won a case in a Small Causes Court, by the counsel who represented us deliberately playing upon the judge's ignorance of matters essential to its right understanding. We saw the judge was being completely misled as to the facts, and pulled our too devoted counsel by the gown repeatedly, correcting him, until he d——d us and told us to be quiet. We believe we were entitled to the verdict on the merits of the case, which was an underwriting risk, but we felt satisfied then as now, that our 'counsel' secured the judgment by fooling the judge.

It is the common complaint everywhere that our judges are too slow to interfere with irregularities at the Bar, and we augur nothing but good from the course Sir Michael Westropp has taken in this case. No body of men in the world have a higher sense of honour than the English Bar; but the "practice" is beset with strong temptations, and the only corrective is a powerful and high-minded Bench. Since the above was in type, we observe that the attorney's clerk has come forward, flatly contradicting the whole of Mr. Adams's statement. The case cannot rest where it now is.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM.

(Quarterly Review.)

Mohammed and Mohammedanism: Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in February and March, 1874. By R. Bosworth Smith, M.A. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1876.

In the present struggle in Eastern Europe the element of religious antagonism is the most important factor in the problem. The question, originally of race and government, has become to a great extent one of religion. As Muslims, the Turks, of course, use the Sheriat, or law embracing or based upon the Cor'án and its commentaries, and this is declared by many persons in Western Europe to be utterly inapplicable to Christian subjects. Here, then, is the real difficulty; is Mohammedanism so plastic as to be adapted to the reforms which it is universally admitted, even by the Turks themselves, are required, or must it be eliminated altogether from Europe? If an affirmative answer be given to the latter proposition, and such a view be even partially adopted by the great Powers, then there is no solution of the difficulty but a religious war, and such a war as the world has never yet seen. But we venture to believe that this terrible alternative is not inevitable, and we shall endeavour, in the course of this article, to show the reason why it is not. Far be it from us to suggest that the crude system, and often, it must be confessed, barbarous traditions of Islam, are comparable with the divinely inspired truths and the saving morality of Christianity. But we would earnestly endeavour to point out that such a new crusade as that instituted by Mr. Gladstone and his friends must inevitably lead to the most disastrous results; while the exercise of Christian charity, leading us to look for such good as may be found in Mohammedanism rather than to seek for what evil it contains will tend to preserve that peace which it is eminently the mission of Christianity to promote. To Englishmen, especially, a rigid adherence to this principle is of paramount importance. As supporters of a loyal attempt to redress wrongs, and to insist upon the firm and impartial administration of justice, we should have the sympathy of all people, and the gratitude of the Muslims as well as of the Christian subjects of the Porte. But as agitators for a blind unreasoning crusade against Islam itself, we should only be following the example of the Emperor Nicholas, who declared to the Duke of Wellington, 'that he would willingly place himself at the head of a *croisade* to drive the Turks into Asia,* and we should justly incur the enmity of all Mohammedans of every race. Now our Indian Empire contains many millions of Mohammedans, who, we know, have already shown an active sympathy with their Muslim brethren in Turkey; and, if we are to believe the statements recently made by an Indian gentleman in the *Times*, the sons of the highest Muslim families in India are prepared to come to the aid of the Sultan and serve personally under his banner. But this sympathy is a purely religious one; and the enthusiasm here indicated would never extend itself to the Turkish Government simply as a Government, or to the Osmanli simply as Turks. Such indiscreet utterances as Mr. Freeman's oft-quoted 'Perish the interests of England, perish our dominion in India,' although qualified by the words 'rather than we should strike one blow, or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right,' are sure to be quoted and remembered without such qualifying clause; and the impression conveyed by them, particularly in India is most dangerous. If our dominion in India is of vital importance to our national prosperity it is indisputable that our dominion would be gravely threatened by anything tending to arouse a spirit of disaffection in our Mohammedan fellow-subjects. Sir George Campbell, it is true, in his 'Handy-Book on the Eastern Question,' asserts, in so many words, that 'the idea of any religious connection between the Sultan of Turkey and Indian Mohammedans that he is, or ever has been, the religious head of any one of them, is absolutely and entirely untrue.' The words of such an authority are entitled to consideration, but we need not here discuss the position of the Sultan of Turkey in his capacity of Khalifeh, as we shall have occasion to define the privileges and responsibilities of that office further on. Still we must be very careful to avoid carrying this feeling of security too far, and we may take it for granted that Indian Muslims sympathise with Turkish Muslims, just as readily as Russian Christians sympathise with Servian Christians.

The Eastern Question presents two distinct phases, the political and the religious; and the former cannot be approached so long as the latter is misunderstood. A few years ago it would have been impossible to find a work of sufficiently frank and liberal views, combined with historical accuracy, to afford the information necessary for investigating the subject, and arriving at a just conception of what Mohammedanism really is; but we at the present time are more fortunate, and, amongst all the productions of recent scholars, no book is, perhaps, more thoroughly suited to the purpose than the one the title of which stands at the head of the present article.

Mr. Bosworth Smith's lectures at the Royal Institution were directed against the popular misconceptions of Mohammed's character and mission; but in the course of his apology he has developed an entirely new view of Islam, and has treated the question in an altogether different spirit from any of his predecessors. The author is not an Orientalist in the technical sense of the word, but he has made such careful use of the ample materials existing for the study of his subject, that his treatment of it loses nothing in accuracy from this fact, while his views are undoubtedly broader than they could have been had he been hampered with the minute knowledge of a specialist. They will be best explained in his own words. His object—

'is not so much to dwell upon the degradation of the females even in most Muslim countries—for that is admitted on all hands—as to show what Mohammed did, even in his time, to raise the position of women, and to point out how his consistent and more enlightened followers may best follow him now; not so much to dwell upon the horrors of the Slave Trade—for these, too, are universally recognised—as to show those Musalmans who still indulge in it that it forms no part of their creed, that it is opposed alike to the practice and precepts of their Prophet; and that, therefore, if they are only less to blame than those Christians who, in spite of a higher civilisation, and an infinitely higher example, indulged in it till so late a period. My object,' he continues, 'is not so much to dilate on the evils of the appeal to the sword, still less to excuse it, as point out that there were moments, and those late in the life of the warrior prophet, even when he could say, "Unto every one have we given a law and a way;" and, again, "Let there be no violence in religion." My object is, lastly, not so much to dwell on the fables, and the discrepancies, and the repetitions, and the anachronisms which form the husk of the Koran, as to show how they sink into insignificance before the *vis vivo*, which is its soul. . . . In a word, my object is—with all reverence be it said—not to localise God exclusively in this or that creed, but to trace Him everywhere in measure; not merely to trust Him for what shall be, but to find Him in what is.'—*Preface*, p. xiv.–xvi.

One great outcome of the modern scientific method of dealing with such questions is that tolerance of which Mr. Bosworth Smith's book is so admirable an exponent and which alone renders the discussion of the comparative merits of religious systems possible. The immense political advantage of the diffusion of this idea cannot be too much insisted upon. If we are to approach a people with whom we have intimate relations, either as rulers or allies, or with whom we seek for more commercial intercourse, it is clear that when we unreasonably brand their religion—that is to say, their morality, law, and justice—as false and absurd, we set up at the very outset a barrier of mutual distrust which nothing can ever throw down.

Unrevealed religion has the same relation to morality that grammar has to language. It is the formulated expression of the beliefs and experiences of society and of the laws that such experiences have proved to be necessary. We can no more say that the command to abstain from crime and practise virtue preceded the abstention or the practice, than we can say that the paradigma of the verb or noun, or the formulated rule of syntax, preceded the invention of the word or phrase.

We must not forget that whether or no a man acts in a certain way because his religion tells him to do so, he almost invariably refers his own action to the influence of such religion, and that comes to the same thing in the end. To understand the religion of a people, then, is to understand the principles of their actions, and without this no mutual confidence or friendship is possible.

That Mohammedanism is a religion in this sense of the word, and one that demands the most respectful consideration, the author of these Lectures makes very clear:—

'Glance for one moment at its marvellous history. Think how one great truth working in the brain of a shepherd of Mecca gradually produced conviction in a select band of personal adherents; how, when the Prophet was exiled to Medina, the faith gathered there fresh strength, brought him back in triumph to his native place, and secured to him for his lifetime the submission of all Arabia; how, when the Master mind was withdrawn, the whole structure he had reared seemed, for the moment, to vanish away like the baseless fabric of a vision, or like the mirage of the desert whence it had taken its rise; how the faith of Abu Bakr and the sword of Omar recalled it once more to life, and crushed the false prophets that always follow in the wake of the true one as the jackals do the trail of a lion; how it crumpled up the Roman empire on the one side, and the Persian on the other, driving Christianity before it on the West and North and Fire Worship on the East and South; how it spread over two continents, and how it settled in a third, and how the tide of invasion carrying it headlong onward through Spain into France, it at one time almost overwhelmed the whole, till Charles the Hammer turned it back upon itself in his five days' victory at Tours; how throughout these vast conquests, after a short time, to intolerance succeeded toleration, to ignorance knowledge, to barbarism civilisation; how the indivisible empire, the representative on earth of the Theocracy in Heaven, became many empires with rival Khalifs at Damascus and Bagdad, at Cairo, Cairoan, and Cordova; how horde after horde of barbarians of the great Turkish or Tartar stock were precipitated on the dominions of the faithful only to be conquered by the faith of those whose arms they overthrew, and were compelled henceforward by its inherent force to destroy what they had worshipped, to worship what they had destroyed; how when the news came that the very birthplace of the Christian faith had fallen into their hands, "a nerve was touched," as Gibbon says, "of exquisite feeling, and the sensation vibrated to the heart of Europe;" how Christendom itself then became for two hundred years half Mohammedanised, and tried to meet fanaticism by counter-fanaticism—the sword, the Bible, and the Cross against the scymitar, the Koran, and the Crescent; how, lastly, when the tide of aggression had been checked, it once more burst its barriers, and seating itself on the throne of the Cæsars of the East, threatened more than once the very centre of Christendom.'—Pp. 25–27.

That Mohammedanism has been consistently misunderstood, and that some such work as the present has long been needed, is equally clear.

Nothing can be more instructive and more curious than the sketch which Mr. Smith gives of the various opinions respecting Mohammed, and the religion of which he is the founder, which have been held by the Christian world from medieval times down to our own day. In the earlier romances the fanatical iconoclast of Arabia is himself turned into an idol; the Caliph of Cordova is made to swear 'by Jupiter, by Mohammed, and by Apollyon;' human sacrifices are supposed to be offered to him; and the very name of Mahommedanism, 'Mahomerie'—or in its English form, 'mummery'—has come down to us as a synonym for foolish Pagan and superstitious rites. It is odd to note how words of originally simple and harmless meaning are, in the course of time, invested with new and offensive significations. 'Pagan' and 'Heathen,' like the Arabic *Kafir*,* originally meant no more than the simple villager, the dweller on the heath, to whom the elaborate ritual of the town was unknown. 'Infidel,' meaning one who would not take a thing on trust, was soon made to signify one who could not be trusted. 'Unbeliever'—an innocent term enough in its obvious sense—has, with its synonym 'miscreant,' come to be considered one of the worst forms of reproach; while, to come back to our immediate subject, Mahound (Mohammed) is one of the master fiends in every school-boy's demonology. Shakespeare in unqualified terms identifies him with the devil himself:—

> 'The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman,
> Modo he's called and Mahu' (i. e. Mahoun).

The Crusades, although they brought the West into such close connection with the East, do not appear to have added much to the real knowledge of the Saracens or of their religion, or to have corrected the prevalent misconceptions of the character of its founder. The rude, unlettered soldiers of the Cross, it is to be feared, benefitted but little by their intercourse with their refined and chivalrous foemen, of whom Saladin is so fair a type; and the contemporary crusading accounts exhibit the grossest ignorance, combined with the most offensive vituperation. The history of the Crusades, indeed, contains a lesson that is most pertinent to our subject. Then, in spite of the popular opinion to the contrary, history proves to us that most of the chivalry, refinement, and intellectual enlightenment was on the side of the Saracens; and that the Crusaders, except their blind faith in Christianity, which in most cases meant rather a blind faith in some monkish talisman carried about the person and worshipped as a fetish, had very few good qualities indeed.† But just as it is obvious that this difference is in nowise to be attributed to the difference between Mohammedanism and Christianity, so it is clear that the comparative morality of Turkey and Europe is not entirely to be explained by the difference of creed. The fact is, that at the time of the Crusades, the ruling Mohammedans were chiefly of Arab or Persian origin, and possessed a high civilisation, and a great regard for literature and science; while the Christians of the middle ages were too deeply immersed in ignorance and superstition for them to exhibit the virtues which the true observance of the Christian faith alone can give, but which a mere profession of the creed can never bestow. Now the sides are changed, and in Turkey and Syria the ruling race come of a barbarous Mongol horde; and, as the recent atrocities in Bulgaria and Servia have shown, the least scratch upon the Osmanly skin shows the incorrigible Tartar savage beneath; while, on the other hand, no one can deny that Europe has advanced immensely in all the arts that ennoble humanity. Thus we have at two different epochs of history, civilisation and enlightenment on the one hand, and barbarism and ignorance on the other, alternately accompanying Mohammedanism and Christianity. If it was the religion that made the man, and not the man that gave the colour to the religion, the Mohammedans could never have been capable of exhibiting this phase of enlightenment; and we are driven again to the conclusion, upon which Mr. Smith insists, that Islam, in common with many other systems outside of Christianity, has in it many elements of good; and that it depends upon the soil in which they are planted whether they bear fruit or not. Nor have the medieval misconceptions of Islam been corrected, even by the advanced knowledge of more recent times, so far, at least, as the masses of the population are concerned. Witness the following hymn, written by Charles Wesley, and still sung, according to Mr. Smith, by Nonconformists at their religious services:‡—

> 'The smoke of the infernal cave
> Which half the Christian world o'erspread,
> Disperse, Thou heavenly Light, and save
> The souls by that impostor led—
> That Arab thief, as Satan bold,
> Who quite destroyed Thy Asian fold.
>
> 'Oh may Thy blood, once sprinkled, cry
> For those who spurn Thy sprinkled blood!
> Assert Thy glorious Deity,
> Stretch out Thine arm, Thou triune God!
> The Unitarian fiend expel,
> And chase his doctrines back to hell.'

In fact, as Mr. Smith remarks, 'no single writer, with the one strange exception of the Jew Maimonides, till towards the middle of the eighteenth century, treats of him (Mohammed) as otherwise than a rank impostor and false prophet.'

(*To be continued.*)

* Connected with *Kefr*, a village, as *paganus* with the Greek *pagos*.

† See the chapter on Saladin in Besant and Palmer's 'Jerusalem.' 1871.

‡ The Wesleyan authorities have lately informed the public that this and other objectionable hymns have been expunged from their hymnology; but the fact remains undisputed that it has for years been included in it.

* 'Despatches of the Duke of Wellington' (New Series), vol. ii. p. 187.

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24	30	0	8	34	5	4
25	30	8	8	34	14	0
26	31	1	4	35	8	0
27	31	10	0	36	2	8
28	32	3	4	36	14	8
29	32	14	0	37	10	8
30	33	10	0	38	8	0
31	34	8	0	39	6	8
32	35	7	4	40	7	4
33	36	8	0	41	9	4
34	37	8	8	42	12	8
35	38	10	0	44	1	4
36	39	4	8	45	7	4
37	41	0	0	46	14	0
38	42	4	0	48	15	4
39	43	9	4	49	13	4
40	45	0	0	51	6	8
41	46	7	4	52	15	4
42	48	0	8	54	8	0
43	49	10	8	56	0	0
44	51	4	8	57	8	0
45	52	14	8	59	0	0
46	54	9	4	60	9	4
47	56	4	8	62	5	4
48	58	1	4	64	3	4
49	60	6	8	66	4	0
50	62	13	4	68	8	0

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Civil Rates are charged on the Lives of Officers holding Civil appointments.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. was, as recommended by the Actuary, carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders who had paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, are entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies to a more recent date share in proportion.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

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Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
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THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—
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THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.
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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
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FORBES & Co.,
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO £2,667,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

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Fire Premiums for 1852...............£ 76,925
Do. 1862...............£800,690
Do. 1872...............£816,381

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Goals on the bunders also covered.

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The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits. Rs.	a.	Without Profits. Rs.	a.	For a limited number of Years. One year. Rs.	a.	Seven years. Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	9
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	6
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs.* 1,000 *for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Without Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
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Agents for Bombay.
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THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS. AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.
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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
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EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	38	2,49,500	0	0

or 16.8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent. in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.
Held by Official Trustees on
31st December 1873 ... Rs. 78,968 9 6
Do. Do. 1874 ... 2,00,752 6 4
Do. Do. 1875 ...* 3,38,350 5 3
* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1876, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.
Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates and all information, can be obtained on application to
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BENCH AND BAR.

(*Statesman.*)

THAT Sir Michael Westropp refuses to modify his strictures upon Mr. Mayhew's conduct, will not surprise any one who knows the character of the Chief Justice. A contemporary says:

"The Chief Justice of Bombay, in referring from the Bench to the report of the Bar Committee on Mr. Mayhew's conduct and the censure passed on it, announced his firm and unalterable adherence to his first opinion, again charging Mr. Mayhew with both *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*. There was a large attendance in Court and considerable sensation when Sir Michael Westropp repeated his grave censure."

Sir Michael Westropp is a man of slow but exceptionally sure judgment, and that he is right in this case, we feel reasonably certain. Nothing can remove the imputation on Mr. Mayhew, but his explicit statement that the attorney's client, who handed him the brief on the Saturday afternoon, must have deliberately and wilfully deceived him. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Mayhew accepted the "brief" and instructions to apply to Mr. Justice Pinhey, without asking the clerk if he had inquired whether Sir Michael Westropp was in Bombay. The application to Mr. Pinhey was so full of impropriety while the Chief Justice was upon the spot, that it is impossible we say to believe that Mr. Mayhew made no inquiry of the 'clerk' upon the point. Well, if he did inquire, what was the reply? Did the clerk deliberately deceive him, and suppress all mention of the remonstrance made by Mr. Adams (Sir Michael's clerk) against his going before Mr. Pinhey? Sir Michael Westropp's strictures would be withdrawn instantly, if Mr. Mayhew were in the position to say: "I was deceived, my Lord, when the brief was handed to me. I inquired whether your Lordship was in Bombay, and was told you were not." As the case now stands, Mr. Mayhew says:—"I knew the impropriety of taking the application before Mr. Justice Pinhey, during your Lordship's presence in Bombay; but I made no inquiry upon the point, although I was half an hour in the carriage with the attorney's clerk, who had been expressly warned of your Lordship's presence, and of the impropriety of applying to Mr. Justice Pinhey." Sir Michael Westropp is too 'thorough' to tolerate any conventionalism on the point. The blame lies between the attorney's clerk and Mr. Mayhew; and unless Mr. Mayhew purges himself of all complicity in the matter, we think Sir Michael Westropp deserves strong public support for the course he is taking. We should be sorry to say one word that seemed to reflect upon the Bar; but it is so rare for our judges to notice questionable practice therein, that it would be unwise to withhold public sympathy from Sir Michael in the course he is taking, now that this evidence of Mr. Adams has been published. Mr. Mayhew has either acted badly, or was in a state of *coma*, not knowing what he did; unless he can say positively and distinctly that the clerk who handed the brief to him wilfully deceived and lied to him.

We have so keen a sense of the temptations that, from the nature of things, beset the pleader, that every allowance is to be made for occasional lapses from the strict path of uprightness; but the very fact that the temptation is so constant and so powerful makes it desirable, we believe, that our judges should be quicker to detect these tendencies, and to repress them. It may amuse some of our readers, if we say that we have devoutly thanked God many times that we were never made a barrister, as we have felt sure that it would have made us a rascal. An eager temperament and dialectic power are among the essentials of success; and what student of human nature needs to be told of the danger they involve to their possessor. We ourselves once won a case in a Small Causes Court, by the counsel who represented us deliberately playing upon the judge's ignorance of matters essential to its right understanding. We saw the judge was being completely misled as to the facts, and pulled our too devoted counsel by the gown repeatedly, correcting him, until he d——d us and told us to be quiet. We believe we were entitled to the verdict on the *merits* of the case, which was an underwriting risk, but we felt satisfied then as now, that our 'counsel' secured the judgment by fooling the judge.

It is the common complaint everywhere that our judges are too slow to interfere with irregularities at the Bar, and we augur nothing but good from the course Sir Michael Westropp has taken in this case. No body of men in the world have a higher sense of honour than the English Bar; but the "practice" is beset with strong temptations, and the only corrective is a powerful and high-minded Bench. Since the above was in type, we observe that the attorney's clerk has come forward, flatly contradicting the whole of Mr. Adams's statement. The case cannot rest where it now is.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM.

(*Quarterly Review.*)

Mohammed and Mohammedanism: Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in February and March, 1874. By R. Bosworth Smith, M.A. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1876.

In the present struggle in Eastern Europe the element of religious antagonism is the most important factor in the problem. The question, originally of race and government, has become to a great extent one of religion. As Muslims, the Turks, of course, use the Sheriat, or law embracing or based upon the Cor'án and its commentaries, and this is declared by many persons in Western Europe to be utterly inapplicable to Christian subjects. Here, then, is the real difficulty; is Mohammedanism so plastic as to be adapted to the reforms which it is universally admitted, even by the Turks themselves, are required, or must it be eliminated altogether from Europe? If an affirmative answer be given to the latter proposition, and such a view be even partially adopted by the great Powers, then there is no solution of the difficulty but a religious war, and such a war as the world has never yet seen. But we venture to believe that this terrible alternative is not inevitable, and we shall endeavour, in the course of this article, to show the reason why it is not. Far be it from us to suggest that the crude system, and often, it must be confessed, barbarous traditions of Islam, are comparable with the divinely inspired truths and the saving morality of Christianity. But we would earnestly endeavour to point out that such a new crusade as that instituted by Mr. Gladstone and his friends must inevitably lead to the most disastrous results; while the exercise of Christian charity, leading us to look for such good as may be found in Mohammedanism rather than to seek for what evil it contains will tend to preserve that peace which it is eminently the mission of Christianity to promote. To Englishmen, especially, a rigid adherence to this principle is of paramount importance. As supporters of a loyal attempt to redress wrongs, and to insist upon the firm and impartial administration of justice, we should have the sympathy of all people, and the gratitude of the Muslims as well as of the Christian subjects of the Porte. But as agitators for a blind unreasoning crusade against Islam itself, we should only be following the example of the Emperor Nicholas, who declared to the Duke of Wellington, 'that he would willingly place himself at the head of a *croisade* to drive the Turks into Asia,* and we should justly incur the enmity of all Mohammedans of every race. Now our Indian Empire contains many millions of Mohammedans, who, we know, have already shown an active sympathy with their Muslim brethren in Turkey; and, if we are to believe the statements recently made by an Indian gentleman in the *Times*, the sons of the highest Muslim families in India are prepared to come to the aid of the Sultan and serve personally under his banner. But this sympathy is a purely religious one; and the enthusiasm here indicated would never extend itself to the Turkish Government simply as a Government, or to the Osmanli simply as Turks. Such indiscreet utterances as Mr. Freeman's oft-quoted 'Perish the interests of England, perish our dominion in India,' although qualified by the words 'rather than we should strike one blow, or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right,' are sure to be quoted and remembered without such qualifying clause; and the impression conveyed by them, particularly in India is most dangerous. If our dominion in India is of vital importance to our national prosperity it is indisputable that our dominion would be gravely threatened by anything tending to arouse a spirit of disaffection in our Mahommedan fellow-subjects. Sir George Campbell, it is true, in his 'Handy-Book on the Eastern Question,' asserts, in so many words, that 'the idea of any religious connection between the Sultan of Turkey and Indian Mohammedans that he is, or ever has been, the religious head of any one of them, is absolutely and entirely untrue.' The words of such an authority are entitled to consideration, but we need not here discuss the position of the Sultan of Turkey in his capacity of Khalifeh, as we shall have occasion to define the privileges and responsibilities of that office further on. Still we must be very careful to avoid carrying this feeling of security too far, and we may take it for granted that Indian Muslims sympathise with Turkish Muslims, just as readily as Russian Christians sympathise with Servian Christians.

The Eastern Question presents two distinct phases, the political and the religious; and the former cannot be approached so long as the latter is misunderstood. A few years ago it would have been impossible to find a work of sufficiently frank and liberal views, combined with historical accuracy, to afford the information necessary for investigating the subject, and arriving at a just conception of what Mohammedanism really is; but we at the present time are more fortunate, and, amongst all the productions of recent scholars, no book is, perhaps, more thoroughly suited to the purpose than the one the title of which stands at the head of the present article.

Mr. Bosworth Smith's lectures at the Royal Institution were directed against the popular misconceptions of Mohammed's character and mission; but in the course of his apology he has developed an entirely new view of Islam, and has treated the question in an altogether different spirit from any of his predecessors. The author is not an Orientalist in the technical sense of the word, but he has made such careful use of the ample materials existing for the study of his subject, that his treatment of it loses nothing in accuracy from this fact, while his views are undoubtedly broader than they could have been had he been hampered with the minute knowledge of a specialist. They will be best explained in his own words. His object—

'is not so much to dwell upon the degradation of the female sex in most Muslim countries—for that is admitted on all hands—as to show what Mohammed did, even in his time, to raise the position of women, and to point out how his consistent and more enlightened followers may best follow him now; not so much to dwell upon the horrors of the Slave Trade—for these, too, are universally recognised—as to show those Musalmans who still indulge in it that it forms no part of their creed, that it is opposed alike to the practice and precepts of their Prophet; and that, therefore, if they are only less to blame than those Christians who, in spite of a higher civilisation, and an infinitely higher example, indulged in it till so late a period. My object,' he continues, 'is not so much to dilate on the evils of the appeal to the sword, still less to excuse it, as to point out that there were moments, and those late in the life of the warrior prophet, even when he could say, "Unto every one have we given a law and a way;" and, again, "Let there be no violence in religion." My object is, lastly, not so much to dwell on the fables, and the discrepancies, and the repetitions, and the anachronisms which form the husk of the Koran, as to show how they sink into insignificance before the *vis viva*, which is its soul. . . . In a word, my object is—with all reverence be it said—not to localise God exclusively in this or that creed, but to trace Him everywhere in measure; not merely to trust Him for what shall be, but to find Him in what is.'—*Preface*, p. xiv.—xvi.

One great outcome of the modern scientific method of dealing with such questions is that tolerance of which Mr. Bosworth Smith's book is so admirable an exponent and which alone renders the discussion of the comparative merits of religious systems possible. The immense political advantage of the diffusion of this idea cannot be too much insisted upon. If we are to approach a people with whom we have intimate relations, either as rulers or allies, or with whom we seek for mere commercial intercourse, it is clear that when we unreasonably brand their religion—that is to say, their morality, law, and justice—as false and absurd, we set up at the very outset a barrier of mutual distrust which nothing can ever throw down.

Unrevealed religion has the same relation to morality that grammar has to language. It is the formulated expression of the beliefs and experiences of society and of the laws that such experiences have proved to be necessary. We can no more say that the command to abstain from crime and practise virtue preceded the abstention or the practice, than we can say that the paradigms of the verb or noun, or the formulated rule of syntax, preceded the invention of the word or phrase.

We must not forget that whether or no a man acts in a certain way because his religion tells him to do so, he almost invariably refers his own action to the influence of such religion, and that comes to the same thing in the end. To understand the religion of a people, then, is to understand the principles of their actions, and without this no mutual confidence or friendship is possible.

That Mohammedanism is a religion in this sense of the word, and one that demands the most respectful consideration, the author of these Lectures makes very clear:—

'Glance for one moment at its marvellous history. Think how one great truth working in the brain of a shepherd of Mecca gradually produced conviction in a select band of personal adherents; how, when the Prophet was exiled to Medina, the faith gathered there fresh strength, brought him back in triumph to his native place, and secured to him for his lifetime the submission of all Arabia; how, when the Master mind was withdrawn, the whole structure he had reared seemed, for the moment, to vanish away like the baseless fabric of a vision, or like the mirage of the desert whence it had taken its rise; how the faith of Abu Bakr and the sword of Omar recalled it once more to life, and crushed the false prophets that always follow in the wake of the true one as the jackals do the trail of a lion; how it crumpled up the Roman empire on the one side, and the Persian on the other, driving Christianity before it on the West and North and Fire Worship on the East and South; how it spread over two continents, and how it settled in a third, and how the tide of invasion carrying it headlong onward through Spain into France, it at one time almost overwhelmed the whole, till Charles the Hammer turned it back upon itself in his five days' victory at Tours; how throughout these vast conquests, after a short time, to intolerance succeeded toleration, to ignorance knowledge, to barbarism civilisation; how the indivisible empire, the representative on earth of the Theocracy in Heaven, became many empires with rival Khalifs at Damascus and Bagdad, at Cairo, Cairoan, and Cordova; how horde after horde of barbarians of the great Turkish or Tartar stock were precipitated on the dominions of the faithful only to be conquered by the faith of those whose arms they overthrew, and were compelled henceforward by its inherent force to destroy what they had worshipped, to worship what they had destroyed; how when the news came that the very birthplace of the Christian faith had fallen into their hands, "a nerve was touched," as Gibbon says, "of exquisite feeling, and the sensation vibrated to the heart of Europe;" how Christendom itself then became for two hundred years half Mohammedanised, and tried to meet fanaticism by counter-fanaticism—the sword, the Bible, and the Cross against the scymitar, the Koran, and the Crescent; how, lastly, when the tide of aggression had been checked, it once more burst its barriers, and seating itself on the throne of the Cæsars of the East, threatened more than once the very centre of Christendom.'—Pp. 25-27.

That Mohammedanism has been consistently misunderstood, and that some such work as the present has long been needed, is equally clear.

Nothing can be more instructive and more curious than the sketch which Mr. Smith gives of the various opinions respecting Mohammed, and the religion of which he is the founder, which have been held by the Christian world from medieval times down to our own day. In the earlier romances the fanatical iconoclast of Arabia is himself turned into an idol; the Caliph of Cordova is made to swear 'by Jupiter, by Mohammed, and by Apollyon;' human sacrifices are supposed to be offered to him; and the very name of Mahommedanism, 'Mahomerie'—or in its English form, 'mummery'—has come down to us as a synonym for foolish Pagan and superstitious rites. It is odd to note how words of originally simple and harmless meaning are, in the course of time, invested with new and offensive significations. 'Pagan' and 'Heathen,' like the Arabic *Kafir*,* originally meant no more than the simple villager, the dweller on the heath, to whom the elaborate ritual of the town was unknown. 'Infidel,' meaning one who would not take a thing on trust, was soon made to signify one who could not be trusted. 'Unbeliever'—an innocent term enough in its obvious sense—has, with its synonym 'miscreant,' come to be considered one of the worst forms of reproach; while, to come back to our immediate subject, Mahound (Mohammed) is one of the master fiends in every school-boy's demonology. Shakespeare in unqualified terms identifies him with the devil himself:—

> 'The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman,
> Modo he's called and Mahu' (i. e. Mahoun).

The Crusades, although they brought the West into such close connection with the East, do not appear to have added much to the real knowledge of the Saracens or of their religion, or to have corrected the prevalent misconceptions of the character of its founder. The rude, unlettered soldiers of the Cross, it is to be feared, benefitted but little by their intercourse with their refined and chivalrous foemen, of whom Saladin is so fair a type; and the contemporary crusading accounts exhibit the grossest ignorance, combined with the most offensive vituperation. The history of the Crusades, indeed, contains a lesson that is most pertinent to our subject. Then, in spite of the popular opinion to the contrary, history proves to us that most of the chivalry, refinement, and intellectual enlightenment was on the side of the Saracens; and that the Crusaders, except their blind faith in Christianity, which in most cases meant rather a blind faith in some monkish talisman carried about the person and worshipped as a fetish, had very few good qualities indeed.† But just as it is obvious that this difference is in nowise to be attributed to the difference between Mohammedanism and Christianity, so it is clear that the comparative morality of Turkey and Europe is not entirely to be explained by the difference of creed. The fact is, that at the time of the Crusades, the ruling Mohammedans were chiefly of Arab or Persian origin, and possessed a high civilisation, and a great regard for literature and science; while the Christians of the middle ages were too deeply immersed in ignorance and superstition for them to exhibit the virtues which the true observance of the Christian faith alone can give, but which a mere profession of the creed can never bestow. Now the sides are changed, and in Turkey and Syria the ruling race come of a barbarous Mongol horde; and, as the recent atrocities in Bulgaria and Servia have shown, the least scratch upon the Osmanly skin shows the incorrigible Tartar savage beneath; while, on the other hand, no one can deny that Europe has advanced immensely in all the arts that ennoble humanity. Thus we have at two different epochs of history, civilisation and enlightenment on the one hand, and barbarism and ignorance on the other, alternately accompanying Mohammedanism and Christianity. If it was the religion that made the man, and not the man that gave the colour to the religion, the Mohammedans could never have been capable of exhibiting this phase of enlightenment; and we are driven again to the conclusion, upon which Mr. Smith insists, that Islam, in common with many other systems outside of Christianity, has in it many elements of good; and that it depends upon the soil in which they are planted whether they bear fruit or not. Nor have the medieval misconceptions of Islam been corrected, even by the advanced knowledge of more recent times, so far, at least, as the masses of the population are concerned. Witness the following hymn, written by Charles Wesley, and still sung, according to Mr. Smith, by Nonconformists at their religious services:‡—

> 'The smoke of the infernal cave
> Which half the Christian world o'erspread,
> Disperse, Thou heavenly Light, and save
> The souls by that impostor led—
> That Arab thief, as Satan bold,
> Who quite destroyed Thy Asian fold.
>
> 'Oh may Thy blood, once sprinkled, cry
> For those who spurn Thy sprinkled blood!
> Assert Thy glorious Deity,
> Stretch out Thine arm, Thou triune God!
> The Unitarian fiend expel,
> And chase his doctrines back to hell.'

In fact, as Mr. Smith remarks, 'no single writer, with the one strange exception of the Jew Maimonides, till towards the middle of the eighteenth century, treats of him (Mohammed) as otherwise than a rank impostor and false prophet.'

(*To be continued.*)

* 'Despatches of the Duke of Wellington' (New Series), vol. ii. p. 187

* Connected with *Kafr*, a village, as *maganos* with the Greek *magos*.

† See the chapter on Saladin in Besant and Palmer's 'Jerusalem.' 1871

‡ The Wesleyan authorities have lately informed the public that this and other objectionable hymns have been expunged from their hymnology; but the fact remains undisputed that it has for years been included in it.

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DOUGLAS STAPENHIL. | CROPPY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.
FADED AWAY. | A GENTEEL TRAGEDY,
and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. MONSOON.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY are made by
HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,
the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ASSURANCES.

1850—1855	£2,492,988	6	7
1855—1860	£2,815,455	3	0
1860—1865	£3,834,365	5	6
1865—1870	£5,713,813	7	3
1870—1875	£6,048,364	4	4

The new business of the past financial year 1875—upwards of £1,500,000—was the largest of any office in the United Kingdom.

THE INVESTED FUNDS have now increased to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE BONUS divided amongst the Policy-holders at last division in 1875 amounted to £372,710.

PROPOSAL FORMS and every information may be obtained on application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, January 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF RATES OF PREMIUM.
THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company some months ago requested the Consulting Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, to give the subject of the Rates of Premium of this Office his best consideration, with the object of revising the same should he think it advisable to do so. Mr Williams, after giving the matter his most careful attention and making every allowance for the improvement which has occurred in recent years in the conditions of Anglo-Indian Life, recommends the adoption of the New Rates given below, at the same time expressing as his deliberate opinion, based on an investigation of the latest and most reliable data, that it would not be safe or prudent to reduce the rates of Premium further.
The Directors having every confidence in the conclusions arrived at by Mr Williams, have adopted the Rates quoted in the following table:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.
CIVIL LIVES.

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits. Rs.	as.	p.	With Profits. Rs.	as.	p.
20	28	5	4	32	9	4
21	28	10	8	33	0	0
22	29	1	4	33	6	8
23	29	8	8	33	14	0
24	30	0	8	34	5	4
25	30	8	8	34	14	0
26	31	1	4	35	8	0
27	31	10	0	36	2	8
28	32	3	4	36	14	8
29	32	14	0	37	10	8
30	33	10	0	38	8	0
31	34	8	0	39	6	8
32	35	7	4	40	7	4
33	36	8	0	41	9	4
34	37	8	8	42	12	8
35	38	10	0	44	1	4
36	39	4	8	45	7	4
37	41	0	0	46	14	0
38	42	4	0	48	15	4
39	43	9	4	49	13	4
40	45	0	0	51	6	8
41	46	7	4	52	15	4
42	48	0	8	54	8	0
43	49	10	8	56	0	0
44	51	4	8	57	8	0
45	52	14	8	59	0	0
46	54	9	4	60	9	4
47	56	4	8	62	5	4
48	58	1	4	64	3	4
49	60	6	8	66	4	0
50	62	13	4	68	8	0

An addition of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000, which includes War Risk, is made to the above Rates for Military Officers.
Civil Rates are charged on the Lives of Officers holding Civil appointments.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.
THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. was, as recommended by the Actuary, carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders who had paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, are entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies for a more recent date share in proportion.
Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."
For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agent or Secretary.
D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
FLETCHER & SMITH,
Rampart Row, Bombay. Chief Agents, Western India.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.
THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—
WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.
WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.
CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.
THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.
THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.
Apply to
J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY.
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond).

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862........................£300,600
Do. 1872........................£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds.....£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.
NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Without Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs.	as.	
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
30, Meadow Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin....... "	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.
NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.
[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The Increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.
Annual Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16.8 per cent. of Proposals received.
The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent. in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.
PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.
Held by Official Trustees on

31st December 1873 ...	Rs. 78,968	9	6
Do. Do. 1874 ...	2,00,752	6	4
Do. Do. 1875 ...*	3,38,350	5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.
The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.
Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates and all information, can be obtained on application to
ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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